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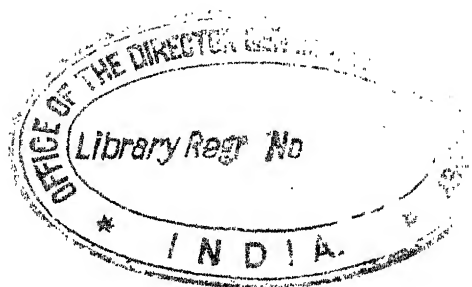
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE.

VOL. VI.

APRIL 1873. JANUARY 1874.

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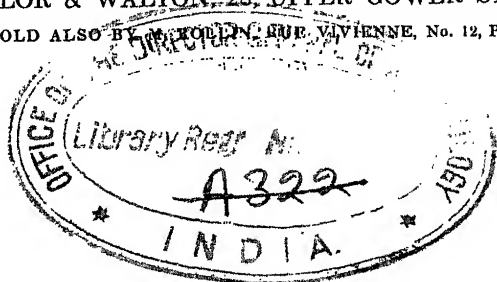
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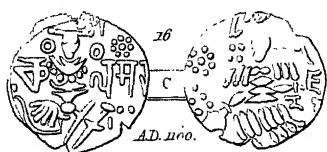
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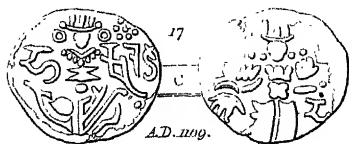
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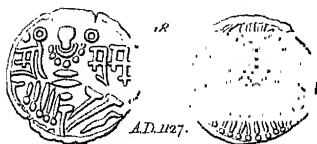




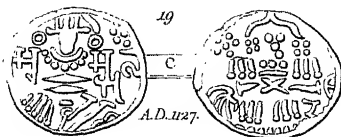
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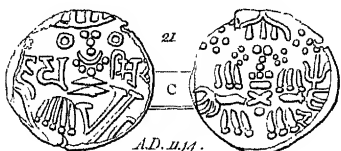
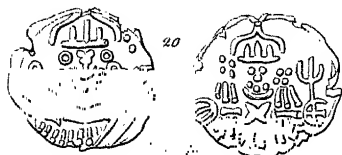
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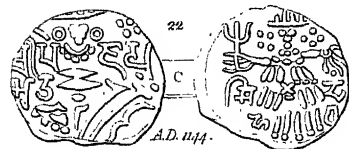
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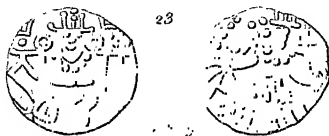
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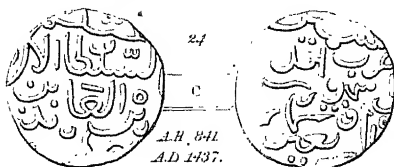
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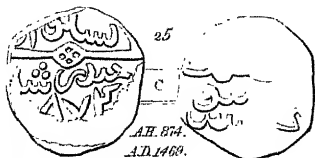
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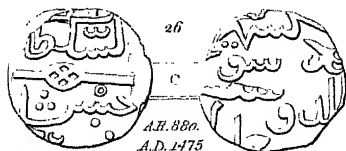
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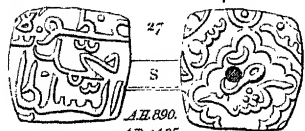
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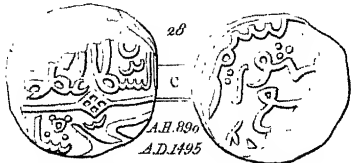
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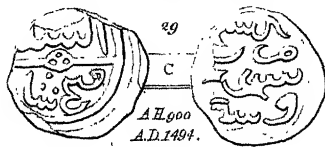
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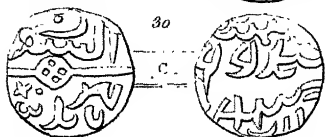
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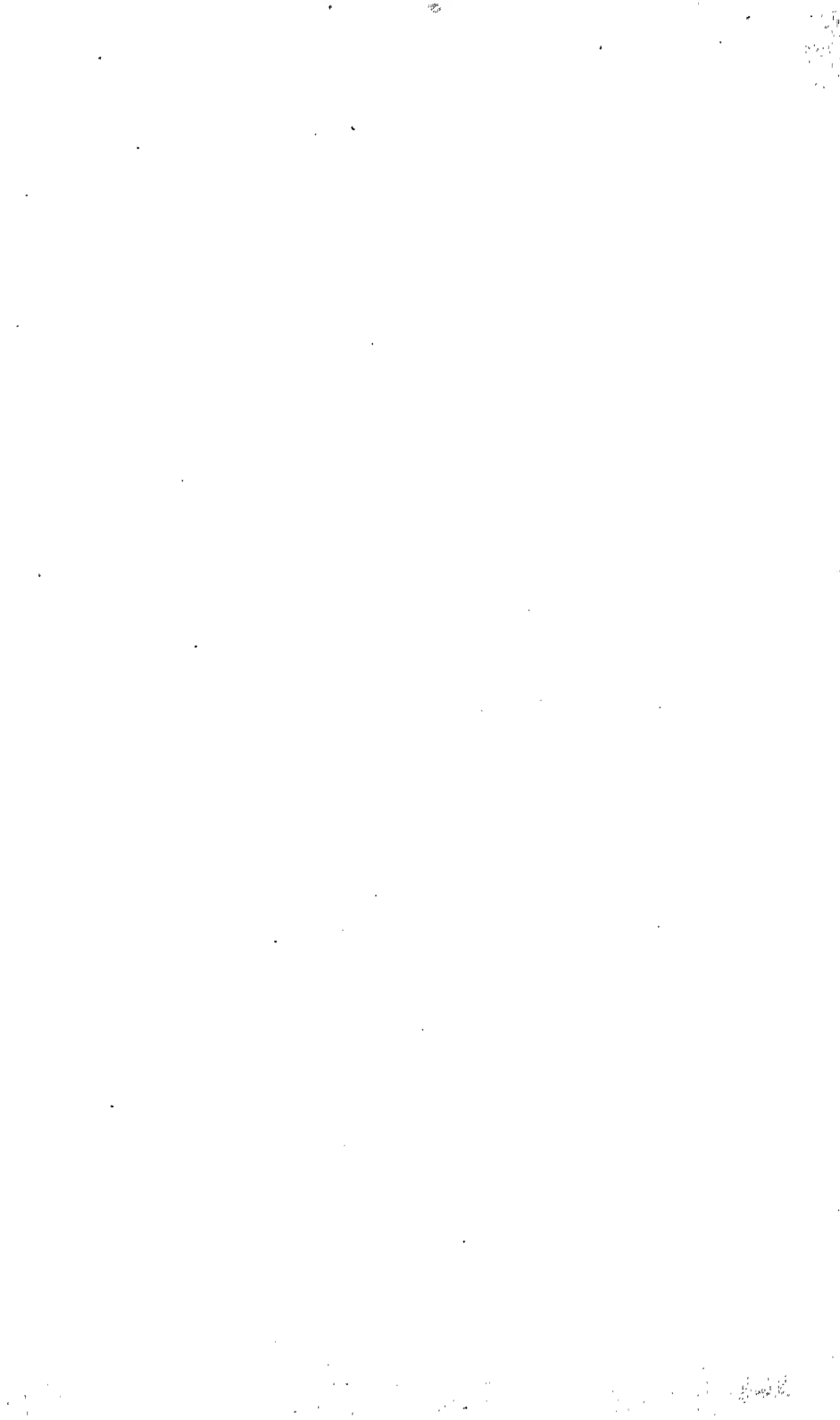


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A.D. 1495



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A.D. 1494.





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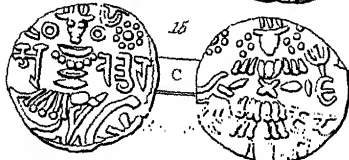
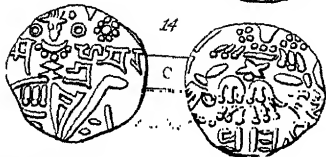
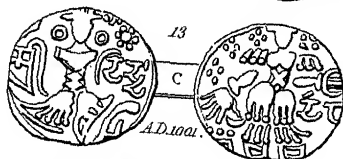
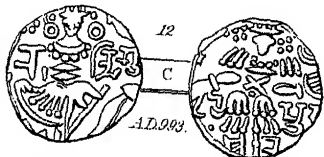
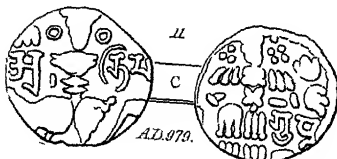
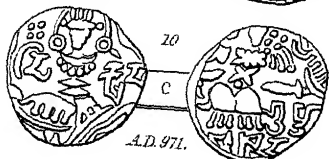
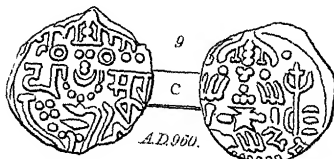
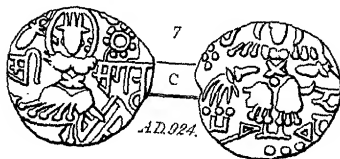
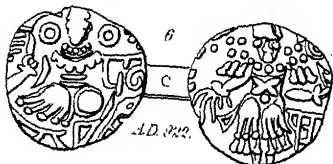
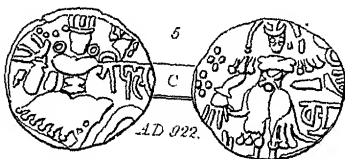
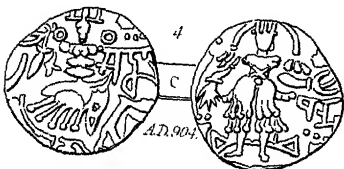
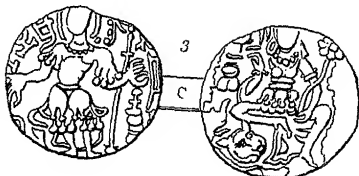
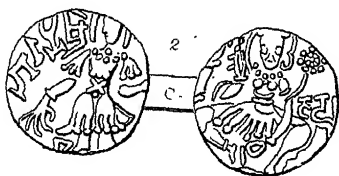
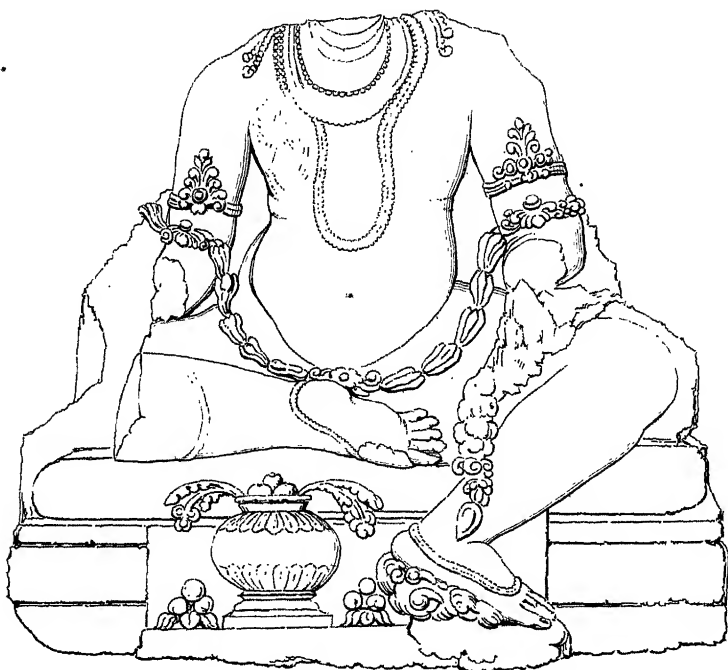


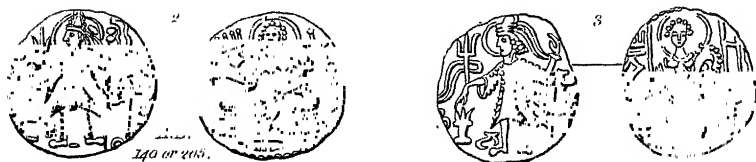
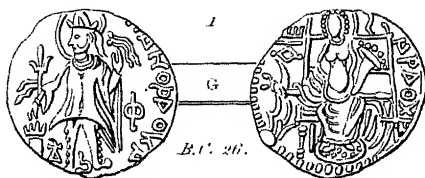


FIGURE of PÁRVATI.



*From the ruins near the Sárnáth Tope, 5 Miles E. from Benares.
See reverses of Fig. 1 & 4 Plate II.*

SCYTHIAN.



*Unpublished Indo-Scythian Coins
the original types of the Coinage of Kashmir.*

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

THE ANCIENT COINAGE OF KASHMIR.

WITH CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES, FROM THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE CON-
QUEST OF THE COUNTRY BY THE MOGULS.

BY LIEUT. A. CUNNINGHAM,
BENGAL ENGINEERS, MEM. NUM. SOC. OF LONDON.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 26, 1843.]

WHEN Mr. Prinsep published his readings of the legends of the Surashtra series of Coins, in his *Journal* for May 1837, he mentioned with some exultation, that our small band of Indian collectors had been able to develop or confirm, three unequivocal lines of history, by the unlying evidence of coins. I am now able to add a fourth series, larger in number, and extending over a much longer period than any of those yet made known; embracing, in fact, the coinage of an independent state for fifteen centuries.

In 1838, I had already recognised in Mr. Prinsep's third series of imitations of the Indo-Scythian coins, published in his *Journal* (vol. v., pl. 39), the names of some of the Kashmirian princes. When I visited Kashmir in September 1839, I made a collection of upwards of one thousand copper coins of the same class, from which I have selected many of the specimens sketched in the accompanying plates. Most of these coins were found at *Bij-Bihára*, one of the oldest towns in Kashmir.

Several Kashmirian coins exist in every cabinet formed in Afghanistan, and in north-western India; and I have procured occasional specimens even at Benares. They are more common in the Panjab, and are numerous at Bhimbar and Rajaori, in the lower hills of the Panjab; but I found no specimens in Chamba, in Mundi, or in Kulu. From this I infer, (that the dominion of the Rajas of Kashmir generally comprised Bhimbar and Rajaori; but did not extend to the south-eastern hill states of Chamba, Trigerta, Mundi, and Kulu. Indeed, the Hindu sovereigns of Kashmir, are stated to have made several expeditions against the Rajas of Nagarkot and Trigerta; the former being one of the four names of Kangra, the capital of Trigerta or Kotoch. One invasion of Champa (the original name of Chamba) is also mentioned; and the Rajas of Chamba, besides, struck coins in their own names, of which I possess some specimens. To the west and south-west of Kashmir, the Dardas and the Abhisáras appear generally to have been independent.* We may, therefore, safely limit the kingdom of Kashmir, after the decay of the Indo-Scythian power, about A. D. 280, to the beautiful valley of Kashmir on the Jehlam or Hydaspes, with the small valley of Rajaori, on the Tohi river; the Totapus of Arrian, and the valley of Pūnch, on the Pūnch river.

In the most flourishing period of their rule, the Indo-Scythians, under Kanerki and his immediate successors, must have possessed not only Kashmir itself, but also the whole of Gandhára on the Indus; and from Kabul on the west, as far as the Ganges on the east, down to Barygaza or Baroach on the south. But this vast empire could not

* In A. D. 904, Sankara Verma was assisted in his wars by the king of the Darvabhisar. *Asiat. Res.* vol. xv. Wilson.

last long; accordingly, we learn from the Chinese historians, that the power of the Indo-Scythians was on the decline between the years 222 to 280 A.D.* But from the spread of Brahmanism in Kashmir, under Abhimanyu, the successor of Kanerki, and from the persecution of the Buddhists under Nara, A.D. 89 to 99, it would seem that the dominion of the Indo-Scythians, who were zealous Buddhists, had altogether ceased in Kashmir proper, shortly after the commencement of the Christian era. The Chinese historians, however, mention one prince of the family of the Thuholos, the Tusháras, or Tochari, who reigned over Kashmir six hundred years after Buddha, or about A.D. 119.† The Indo-Scythian rule, therefore, generally embraced Gandhára to the west, and Yaudheya to the east of the Indus, with the provinces on both banks of the lower course of the river; while Kashmir was governed by its own kings professing a different religion.

The Rajah Tarangini affords also a most satisfactory confirmation of the decline of the Indo-Scythian power, before the beginning of the fourth century. In A.D. 287, it is related that the son of Yudhishthira of Kashmir, sought refuge at the court of Gopaditya king of Gandhára. Now as Gopaditya is a genuine Hindu name; the king of Gandhára must have been a Hindu, and not a Scythian. It is highly probable, however, that Gopaditya was a Buddhistical, and not a Brahmanical Hindu; for the grandson of Yudhishthira, who was educated at the court of Gopaditya, afterwards re-introduced Buddhism into Kashmir; and Fa Hian, in A.D. 404, found the Buddhist religion flourishing in Gandhára.‡ Even so late as A.D. 455, we learn that the

* Jour. Asiatique, Oct. 1839, p. 265, note.

† Prof. Lassen on Bactrian Coins. Bengal Journal, 1840, p. 748, note.

‡ Fo-kui-ki. See J. R. Asiat. Soc. No. xii., p. 278.

king of Kin-to-le, or Gan-dhá-ra, sent a superior officer (to China) to offer gold coin and precious vases. All these valuable indications clearly prove that Gandhára existed, for at least, one hundred and fifty years as an independent kingdom. But it certainly lasted much longer; for in A.D. 502, the king of Uchangna,* a state lying between Kashmir and Gandhára, sent tribute to China. This state is also mentioned as independent from A.D. 400 to 642.†

About the same time the country of Yaudheya, lying between the Indus and Jehlam, would appear to have been independent of Kashmir; for Samudra Gupta, who flourished in the end of the fourth century, mentions Yaudheya among the countries tributary to his government.‡ This state likewise struck coins of its own, of which I possess two distinct series; one being a Buddhist coinage with Pali legends; and the other a Brahmanical mintage with Sanskrit inscriptions. An account of these will shortly be published in the Calcutta Journal.

The mention of *gold coin* presented by the king of Gandhára, points out that the princes of this state, most probably, struck money in their own names. This should lead us to look for a series of gold coins of the kings of Gandhára. Indeed, amongst those yet unappropriated, we have what may be called a collateral series of gold coins; differing from those of Kashmir only in the type of the reverse, which offers the figure of Siva, with his bull Nandi, instead of the seated Parvati, the wife of Siva. Specimens of this class are common, but they offer few varieties of names. On two which I possess, are the names of *Rada* and *Phera*, which are possibly the appellations of

* Jour. R. Asiat. Soc. No. xii., p. 279.

† Prof. Lassen, Bengal Journal, 1840, p. 481.

‡ Bengal Journal, Nov. 1837, p. 979, sect. 19.

two Gandharian princes. They are not Hindu names; but we learn, from the faithful Chinese annals, that in the commencement of the fifth century, Gandhára was subjugated by the little Yuti, under their leader Kitolo.* We must, therefore, expect to find both Hindu and Scythian names amongst the Gandharian kings.

The earliest coins which I can attribute with certainty to the kings of Kashmir, belong to the first Indo-Scythian princes OHPKI, Hoerki or Hushka; and KANHPKI, Kanerki or Kanishka. These princes were Buddhists, as I have shown in a paper upon the coins of the Indo-Scythians, which is about to appear in the *Calcutta Journal*, now ably edited by Mr. Torrens. They founded cities named after themselves, of which Hushkapur was existing so late as A.D. 958;† and Kanishkapur, or Kanikpur, is inhabited even at the present day. It is near Shupyen, about twelve miles south of the capital of Kashmir.

As most of the coins of these princes have already been made known by Mr. Prinsep, in his *Journal*, I deem it unnecessary to publish any except those with the standing male figure on the obverse, and a seated female on the reverse; which devices have since formed the constant type of the coinage of Kashmir, from the commencement of the Christian era to the Mohammedan conquest: thus continuing the same national type, unchanged save by deterioration, for the wonderfully long period of more than thirteen centuries.

MONETARY STANDARD.

It is curious that the silver coinage, which is so common with the Bactrians, should altogether cease with the Indo-

* Prof. Lassen, *Bengal Journal* for 1840, pp. 749, 50, 61.

† *Asiat. Researches*, vol. xv., p. 77.

Scythians; and *vice versâ*, that the gold coinage, of which only two specimens of the Bactrians are now known, should become so common with their successors. The following facts seem to throw some light on this subject. They are recorded by the author of the *Periplus of the Erythræan Sea*, whose era, in agreement with Dr. Vincent, I place about A.D. 63.* The first is, that the Roman denarii both of gold and silver (*δηνάριον χρυσόν* as well as *αργύριον*) were exchanged with advantage against the gold coin of India, called *kaltis*. No Indian silver coinage is mentioned; but the want of a silver currency is fully explained by the second fact, which is, that the drachmas of Apollodotus and Menander, were even then current at Barygaza. This last fact most satisfactorily accounts for the non-existence of an Indo-Scythian silver coinage, and also for the present abundance of the drachmas of Menander, of which five hundred were found together near Jelalabad. Eighty specimens were purchased at a shilling each, and were used as card counters by the officers in Afghanistan. These were, however, of three types only; the two other silver types of Menander being, to the best of my knowledge, still unique.

As only two Bactrian gold coins have yet been found, the monetary standard of Bactria would appear to have been silver, whereas that of the Indo-Scythians was undoubtedly gold. No genuine specimen of Indo-Scythian silver coinage has yet come to my knowledge. The false coins are now pretty numerous, and one which I possess myself is of superior execution; but it is of the same size, and of the same type as the gold coins; on which account I suspect its genuineness.† No doubt the abundance of

* *Periplus*, vol. ii., p. 685.

† One, of the authenticity of which no doubt can be entertained, is engraved in the *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. xi. fig. 9.—ED.

gold arose from the plunder obtained in India by the great Yuti, on their first invasion and settlement.

Under the Indo-Scythians, the silver currency would, therefore, appear to have consisted chiefly of the coins of Apollodotus and Menander, who were, in my opinion, the last of the Bactrian Greeks that possessed territory eastward of the Hydaspes. Their successors, Azas and Azilitas, issued a billon coinage, which was so much debased, that the silver coins of their predecessors, Apollodotus and Menander, must have continued in use even during their reigns; and they formed, perhaps, the only silver currency of north-western India during the sway of the Indo-Scythians, until the issue of the beautiful silver coins of the Satraps of Gujrat,* under the reigns of the paramount sovereigns of the Gupta family, in the middle of the fourth century.†

CHRONOLOGY.

Before describing the coins sketched in the accompanying plates, I think it proper to give a revised chronological list of the sovereigns of Kashmir, from the commencement of the Christian era to the conquest of the country by Mirza Haidar Dughlat, under the emperor Humayun; and to state in detail my reasons for altering the received chronologies of Professor Wilson,‡ and of Mr. Prinsep.§

The earliest Kashmirian dynasty that offers a probable average length of reign is the Naga or Karkota, of seventeen princes, whose joint reigns amount to 260 years and 5 months, presenting the fair average of $15\frac{1}{2}$ years to each

* Bengal Journal, April, 1838, pl. 12.

† See remarks on this subject in the *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 347. Also in the *Proceedings of the Num. Soc.* 1838-39, page 369 et seq.—ED.

‡ *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xv., pp. 81, 82.

§ *Useful Tables*, part ii., tab. 22.

reign. The chronology of this dynasty may, therefore, be taken as correct; more especially as the date of one prince's reign is nearly verified by the Chinese historians,* who relate that the king of Kashmir, Chin-to-lo-pi-li (Chandrapira), applied for aid against the Arabs *about* A.D. 713. According to the Raja Tarangini, this prince reigned from A.D. 680 to 689; but the reign of the great conqueror Lalitáditya, from A.D. 693 to 729, corresponds exactly with the Chinese date; and as he pushed his arms as far as Kokan, he would, of course, have encountered the Arab hosts in the plains of Sogdiana.

In the dynasty immediately preceding, we have ten princes of the restored Gonerdiya line, whose joint reigns amount to 592 years. The reign of Ranaditya alone, extends to 300 years; and here I suppose that there is either a gap in the history, or that the reign of Ranaditya may actually have extended to the whole period of 64 years. But the former supposition is, perhaps, the more correct one, for shortly before this time, according to the Chinese historians,† the neighbouring kingdom of Gandhára was conquered by the little Yuti. It is, therefore, probable that they may have pushed their conquests to Kashmir, and that some portion of the 64 years should be ascribed to the period of their sway over Kashmir.

In the history of this dynasty, there are two synchronisms to be examined for the establishment of a satisfactory chronology.

The first is, that Hiranya and Toramána were contemporary with Vikramaditya of Ujain, who is likewise said to have placed their successor Matrigupta on the throne of

* Wilson's Vishnu Purána, p. 481, note 75.

† Prof. Lassen, Bengal Journal, 1840, pp. 749, 50, 61.

Kashmir. I assign this prince to the commencement of the fifth century, for the following reasons. It appears that Yu-gai, or "*Moon-beloved*," which is the same name as Chandra-gupta, or "*Moon-protected*," was the paramount sovereign of India between A.D. 405 and 411, when the Chinese traveller Fa Hian visited it. Now, at this very period, in Samvat 466, or A.D. 409, there was a Chandra-gupta reigning in Ujain:* and, according to the Satrunjaya Mahatmya, the third Vikramaditya likewise flourished in the very same Samvat year, 466, or A.D. 409.† At this time, too, there occurs in the Malwa list of kings a Chandra-pál, or "*Moon-nourished*." The Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the coins must have reigned also about the same time; for he was contemporary with the Sassanians of Persia. His rule certainly extended to Malwa, and its capital, Ujain; since both coins and inscriptions of his dynasty have been found in that country.‡ Now, the immediate successors of Chandra-pál of Malwa, are Mahendra-pál, and Karma-pál;§ and the immediate successors of Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the coins are Kumáragupta, called also *Mahendra*, and Skandagupta, likewise named *Karmáditya*. Here, then, we have the names of three kings of Malwa placed precisely in the same order in which the *same* names of three of the Gupta kings are found in the inscriptions upon the Bhitari pillar. These identities of names, when coupled with the coincidences of time and place, are too extraordinary to be considered as accidental. We have thus no less than five testimonies, which concur in placing a Chandragupta, also

* Trans. Royal Asiat. Soc., vol. i p. 211.

† Wilford, Asiat. Res. vol. ix. p. 156.

‡ Bengal Journal, June 1837, pl. 25, and p. 455.

§ Useful Tables, part ii. table 25.

named Vikramaditya, on the throne of Malwa in the beginning of the fifth century. As a further confirmation of the correctness of this date, I may add, that the Raja Tarangini calls Vikramaditya the enemy of the Sakas, or Scythians; while from the Chinese annals we learn, that at this very time, the beginning of the fifth century, the Little Yuti, under their leader, Kitolo, had subjected Gandhára west of the Indus. Now Gandhára bordered on Yaudhéya (between the Indus and Hydaspes), a country tributary to Samudragupta,* the father of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Nothing is therefore more likely, than that Chandragupta should have defeated the Sakas, with whom he was certainly contemporary, and that he should have proudly taken the title of the famous Vikramaditya, who was the Sákári, or conqueror of the Great Yuti, and whose victory over them in B.C. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$, gave rise to the era of Vikramaditya, now in use. Other Chinese authors mention a Yu-gai in A.D. 428;† he must therefore be the same person. The reign of our Vikramaditya may therefore be placed between the years A.D. 395 to 430. Now if we assign A.D. 415 for the accession of Hiranya and Toramána, we shall have A.D. 430 for the date of Matrigupta's elevation to the throne, through the influence of his patron Vikramaditya; and A.D. 432 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the date of his expulsion, which took place shortly after the death of his patron.

The second synchronism is, that Pravaraséna, the son of Toramána, and the successor of the Brahman Mátrigupta, invaded Siladitya of Gujrat. According to my chronology, as fixed above by the date of Vikramaditya Chandragupta, the reign of Pravaraséna extends from A.D. 432 $\frac{1}{2}$ to

* Bengal Journal, Nov. 1837, p. 979, sect. 19.

† Matwanlin. See Bengal Journal for January 1837, p. 65.

464. Now the Satrunjaya Mahatmya was written by the order of a king named Siladitya, in the Samvat year 477,* or A.D. 420; just twelve years before the accession of Pravaraséna, who may therefore have invaded Gujrat during the reign of this Siladitya in about A.D. 435, or perhaps a little later.

These two synchronous points being thus satisfactorily established, we may proceed with greater confidence to examine the chronology of the remaining dynasties.

In the Aditya dynasty there are six princes, whose united reigns amount to 191 years, or nearly thirty-two years for each reign, which is considerably beyond the usual average. I have corrected this, by taking one-half of all the reigns, so as to preserve a proportional duration for each. By this correction, the joint reigns amount to ninety-five half years, giving an average of nearly sixteen years for each reign.

The only synchronism mentioned in this dynasty, is that Pratápáditya was a kinsman of Vikramaditya. By my list, the reign of the former extends from A.D. 287 to A.D. 303; and, according to Wilford, the second Vikramaditya flourished in B.C. 291.† There is therefore no chronological difficulty against this relationship.

In the Gonerdiya dynasty there are twenty-one princes, whose joint reigns amount to 1013 years, presenting the incredible average of upwards of forty-eight years each. I have corrected this, by taking one-fourth of all the reigns, so as to preserve the proportional duration of each. After

* I obtained this point either in Wilson's Prefaces to the Hindu Theatre, or in one of Wilford's articles, in the *Asiat. Res.* I think in the former.

† *Asiat. Res.* vol. ix. This is the Vikramaditya whom Ferishta (*Intr.* p. lxxv.) makes contemporary with Sapor king of Persia.

correction, the joint reigns amount to 234 years and three months, allowing the fair average of eleven years and one-half month to each reign. The accession of Gonerda, therefore, dates in A.D. 53½.

As Abhimanyu, the predecessor of Gonerda, is said to have reigned thirty-five years, the commencement of his reign will fall in A.D. 53½ less 35 = 18½; and this will therefore be the date of the death of Kanishka, one of the Tartar sovereigns of Kashmir, and a renowned Buddhist prince. He and his two brothers are said to have reigned sixty years; but as the coins of Kanerki are particularly abundant, we may assign at least forty years out of the sixty to his single reign, which will therefore have commenced in A.D. 18½ less B.C. 40 = B.C. 21¾. The same date may be derived from other sources. According to the Raja Tarangini, as corrected by the Honourable Mr. Turnour,* the preaching of Nagarjuna, and the death of Kanishka, took place five hundred years after the death of Sakya Sinha. According to the Mahawanso, Asoka ascended the throne 218 years after Buddha's death. The death of Kanishka therefore happened 500 less 218 = 282 years after Asoka's accession. Now the date of Asoka's accession can be satisfactorily determined within a few years. He was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, who laid the foundations of his power in India, while Seleucus was doing the same in Persia,† that is about B.C. 315 to 312. Chandragupta reigned twenty-four years; and his son, Bindusara, succeeded him in B.C. 291 to 288. He reigned either twenty-five or twenty-eight years; and was therefore succeeded by Asoka, either in B.C. 266 to 263, or in B.C. 263

* Bengal Journal, Sept. 1836, pp. 529, 530.

† Justin, l. 15, c. 4.

to 260. The middle of these dates, or B.C. 263, may safely be taken as very near the period of Asoka's accession. This date, too, is confirmed by the inscriptions upon the rocks in Gujrat and Cuttack, in which is recorded the treaty that Asoka made with Ptolemy, Antigonus, and Magas. As the last of these princes, Magas of Cyrene, died in B.C. 258, the treaty cannot be dated later than that year. Asoka's accession in B.C. 263, may therefore be considered as very nearly correct. Now, if from B.C. 263, we deduct 282 years elapsed to the preaching of Nagarjuna, and the death of Kanishka, we shall have A.D. 19 for the date of those events, which is within three months of the period arrived at by my corrected chronology. Very nearly the same date may be derived from the Tibetan authorities, which give A.D. 9 for the period of the preaching. We may, therefore, rest satisfied from the concurrence of these different testimonies, and from the dates of the Roman silver coins, ranging from B.C. 73 to 33,* which were found in the smaller Manikyala Tope, that Kanishka, or Kanika, or Kanerki flourished at the commencement of the Christian era. He is, therefore, probably the same as the Khiut-Siuhi of the Chinese historians, the leader of the Great Yuti, who, about B.C. 26, conquered the southern provinces of Bactria, and overran Parthia. At least, it is almost certain that the worship of the goddess Nanaia, whose figure appears on the earliest and finest coins of Kanerki, must have been added to the Mithro-Buddhism of the Indo-Scythians shortly after the taking of her sanctuary at Elymais.

Having completed the revisal of the chronology of the more ancient dynasties, we will now proceed to the exa-

* *Journal des Savans*, according to the accurate scrutiny of M. Raoul Rochette. Février 1836, p. 74.

mination and correction of that of the later sovereigns. There are two fixed dates for the satisfactory determination of this chronology. The first is the correspondence of the twenty-fourth year of the Kashmirian cycle with the Saka year 1076,* equivalent to A.D. 1148. Each Kashmirian cycle of one hundred years therefore commences in the twenty-fourth year of each Christian century. The other is the date A.H. 874, or A.D. 1469, found once figured and twice written upon three coins, in my own possession, of Haidar Shah, and on one coin of his successor, Hasan Shah. These dates prove that Haidar died in A.D. 1469, which will make the accession of Ala-ad-din in A.D. 1339. It is necessary to take particular notice of this date for the correction of a great error in the "Useful Tables,"† published by Mr. Prinsep, who says, "Calculating backwards from Ala-ad-din, it becomes necessary to curtail the reign of Hari-raja (fifty-two years) by about thirty years, to form a natural link with Wilson's date of Sangrama Deva." The source of Mr. Prinsep's error evidently lies in his having confounded the Kashmirian king, *Ala-ad-din*, with the Delhi king, Mohammad Khilji, whose title was also *Ala-ad-din*, and who died in A.D. 1316. Had Mr. Prinsep referred to his own list of the Mahomedan kings of Kashmir, he would have found the true Ala-ad-din dated in 1351, which I have now corrected to A.D. 1339.

Mr. Prinsep also committed another error when he stated that "the lengths of reigns *only* are given in the original;"‡ for not only are the years of the Kashmirian cycle given for the deaths of most of the princes, but like-

* Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. pp. 97, 98, where the original passage is given. The printed copy of the original Sanscrit gives the same dates.

† Useful Tables, Part II. p. 103.

‡ Ibid.

wise the months and even the day of the month. I have examined several of the dates thus obtained with those calculated from the lengths of reigns, and the result is that many of them correspond exactly, and none of them differ very much. The slight discrepancies prove that either the lengths of the reigns must be wrongly stated, or that some of the dates are erroneous. It is, however, satisfactory that the stated date of Avanti Vermma's death in A.D. 813 is the same as that obtained by calculating backwards by the lengths of reigns from the date of Haidar Shah's and Hasan Shah's coins in A.D. 1469, over a period of 586 years. The stated dates for the deaths of Yasaskara and Sangráma II. also correspond with those obtained by calculating backwards by the lengths of reigns. These remarkable coincidences would seem to prove that the *total sum* of all the intermediate reigns must be correct; and that the few years taken from the reign of one prince have been added to that of another.

The dates which I have examined are the following:—

1. Death of Avanti Vermma, on the third day of the light half of Asharha, in the year 59 of the Kashmirian cycle, corresponds to A.D. 883, which is the same as the calculated date.

2. Death of Yasaskara, on the third day of the dark half of Bhadra, in the year 24, corresponds to A.D. 948, the same as the calculated date.

3. Death of Sangráma II. on the first day of Asharha, in the year 4, corresponds to A.D. 1028, the same as the calculated date.

4. Death of Ananta, on the third day of Kartika, in the year 57, corresponds to A.D. 1081, which is within two months and six days of the calculated date.

5. Death of Uchchala, in the month of Pausha, in the

year 87, corresponds to A.D. 1111, within five days of the calculated date.

6. Death of Jaya Sinha, in Phálguna of the year 30, corresponds to A.D. 1154, and differs five years from the calculated date.

7. Imprisonment of Kota Ráni, on the sixteenth day of the light half of Bhádra, in the year 15, corresponds to A.D. 1339, the same as the calculated date.

8. Death of Haidar Shah, on the fifth day of Bysákrha, in the year 48, corresponds to A.D. 1472. One figured date and two written dates on coins of Haidar Shah, in my own possession, give the Hijra year 874, or A.D. 1469; and one coin of his successor, Hasan Shah, gives the same date: likewise by the calculation by lengths of reigns from the deaths of Avanti Vermma, Yasaskara, and Sangráma II., the year 1469 must have been the last of Haidar's reign. The discrepancy here is no less than three years, and I am unable to account for it. The dates on the coins of Haidar and Hasan are incontrovertible.

It will be seen by a reference to the fifteenth volume of the Asiatic Researches, that a difference of no less than twenty-one years exists in the chronology of the Karkota, Vermma, and mixed dynasties between Professor Wilson's tables and mine. My reason for differing from so high an authority is the explicit statement of Kalhana Pandit (the author of the first portion of the Kashmirian history), that the twenty-fourth year of the current Kashmirian cycle corresponded to the Saka year 1070: which is equivalent to A.D. 1148. The first year of that cycle fell therefore in A.D. 1124; and the first year of each preceding cycle must have fallen in the twenty-fourth year of each preceding century of the Christian era. Now, calculating backwards by the length of reigns from Haidar Shah, he obtains a

century; and by adding the given year of the Kashmirian cycle to the twenty-fourth year of the century, we have the precise year in which any particular event took place.

The evident care which has been bestowed upon the Kashmirian chronology in stating the day, month, and year of the most particular events, and of adding the lengths of reigns in days, months, and years, as checks upon the former dates, affords the most satisfactory presumption of the accuracy of the historian's dates.

The date A.H. 948 or A.D. 1541, of the conquest of Kashmir by Mirza Haidar Doghlât, for the Mogul emperor Humáyún, has been fixed, by the united testimony of Abul Fazl* and Ferishta.† The former was the minister of Akbar, and must, therefore, have possessed the very best authority for fixing the period of an event which occurred during the reign of his master's father. Our own lamented countryman, Moorcroft, however, on the monumental slab which he placed over the grave of Mirza Haidar, in the burying-place around the tomb of Zein-al-Abidín, states that the conquest of Kashmir happened in A.M. 947, or in A.D. 1540, which is one year earlier than the date given by Abul Fazl, and by Ferishta.

I take this opportunity of adding my testimony to that of Sir A. Burnes, Lieutenant Wood, and Dr. Lord, of the uniform respect with which every one still speaks of our gallant countryman William Moorcroft. The Rajas of Kulu and Rajaori, the Pandits of Chamba, and the merchants of Kashmir, all spoke of him to me with esteem and regret.

* Ayin Akbari, vol. ii. p. 154.

† Briggs's Ferishta, vol. iv. p. 497.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

		Length of Reign.		Accession.		Length of Reign.		Accession.
		original.	corrected.			original.	corrected.	
		Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.		B. C.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.		A. D.
Hushka	}		15 0 0	41 9 0	Yudhishtira.. ..	34 0 0	8 6 0	279 0 0
Jushka		60 0 0	5 0 0	26 9 0				
Kanishka			40 0 0	21 9 0	Aditya Dy-			
				A. D.	nasty.			
Abhimanyu....		35 0 0	35 0 0	18 3 0	Pratāpadit-			
					ya	32 0 0	16 0 0	287 6 0
					Jaloka	32 0 0	16 0 0	303 6 0
					Tunjina ..	38 0 0	19 0 0	319 6 0
					Vijaya	6 0 0	3 0 0	338 6 0
					Jayendra ..	37 0 0	18 6 0	341 6 0
					Arya Raja	46 0 0	23 0 0	360 0 0
					Gonerdiya			
					Dynasty.			
					Mégghava-			
					hana	34 0 0	17 0 0	383 0 0
					Sreshtasena	30 0 0	15 0 0	400 0 0
					Hiranya &			
					Toramāna	30 0 0	15 0 0	415 0 0
					Matrigupta	5 0 0	2 6 0	430 0 0
					Pravara-			
					sena	63 0 0	31 6 0	432 6 0
					Yudhishtira II..	39 0 0	19 6 0	464 0 0
					Nandratvat	13 0 0	6 6 0	483 6 0
					Ranaditya	300 0 0	64 6 15	430 0 0
					Vikrama-			
					ditya....	42 0 0	21 0 0	555 6 15
					Baladitya..	36 0 0	18 0 0	576 6 15

	Reign.			Accession.				Reign.			Accession.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
<i>Naga or Karkota.</i>													
Durlabha	36	0	0	594	6	15	Vajraditya	7	0	0	730	9	15
Pratāpaditya	50	0	0	630	6	15	Prithivyapira	4	2	0	737	9	15
Chandrapira	8	8	0	680	6	15	Sangrāmapira.....	7	0	0	741	11	15
Tarapira	4	0	0	689	2	15	Jajja	3	0	0	748	11	15
Lalitaditya	36	7	0	693	2	15	Jayapira	31	0	0	751	11	15
Kuvalayaditya	1	0	0	729	9	15	Lalitapira.....	12	0	0	782	11	15

	Reign.			Accession.				Reign.			Accession.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Sangrāmapira II.	7	0	0	794	11	15	Jaya Sinha.....	22	0	0	1127	9	22
Vrihaspati.....	12	0	0	801	11	15	Paramana.....	9	6	0	1149	9	22
Ajitapira.....	36	0	0	813	11	15	Avanti Deva.....	7	0	0	1159	3	22
Anangapira.....	3	0	0	849	11	15	Bopya Deva.....	9	4	2	1166	3	22
Utpalapira.....	2	0	0	852	11	15	Jassa Deva.....	18	0	13	1175	7	24
<i>Vermma Dynasty.</i>							Jaga Deva.....	14	6	0	1193	8	7
Avanti Vermma...	28	3	0	854	11	15	Raja Deva.....	23	3	27	1208	2	7
Sankara V.....	18	8	0	883	2	15	Sangrāma Deva..	16	0	10	1231	6	4
Gopāla V.....	2	0	0	901	10	15	Rāma Deva.....	21	1	13	1247	6	14
Sankata V.....	0	0	10	903	10	15	Lakshmana Deva.	13	3	0	1268	7	27
Sugandhā Rani ..	2	0	0	903	10	25	Sinha Deva.....	14	5	27	1281	10	27
Partha.....	15	0	0	905	10	25	Sinha Deva II....	19	3	26	1296	4	24
Nirjita V.....	1	0	0	920	10	25	Rinchana.....	3	1	19	1315	8	20
Chakra V.....	10	0	0	921	10	25	Udyana Deva....	15	2	0	1318	10	10
Sura V.....	1	0	0	931	10	25	Kota Rāni.....	0	6	0	1334	0	10
Partha (2nd time)	0	6	0	932	10	25							
Chakra V. (ditto)	0	6	0	933	4	25	<i>Musalman's.</i>						
Sankara V.....	1	6	0	933	10	25	Shah Mir.....	2	10	20	1334	6	10
Chakra (3rd time)	1	4	0	935	4	25	Jamshir.....	1	11	0	1337	5	0
Unmatti V.....	2	2	0	936	8	25	Ala-ad-din.....	12	8	23	1339	4	0
Sura V.....	0	6	0	938	10	25	Shaháb-ad-din...	18	0	0	1352	0	23
							Kutb-ad-din.....	16	0	0	1370	0	23
							Sikandar.....	24	0	0	1386	0	23
<i>Last Dynasty.</i>							Ali Shah.....	7	0	0	1410	0	23
Yasaskara.....	9	0	0	939	4	25	Zein-al-Abidin..	52	0	0	1417	0	23
Sangrāma.....	0	6	0	948	4	25	Haidar Shah.....	2	0	0	1467	0	23
Parvagupta.....	1	4	0	948	10	25	Hasan.....	12	0	5	1469	0	23
Kshémagupta.....	8	6	0	950	2	25	Mohammed.....	2	7	0	1481	0	28
Abhimanyu.....	14	0	0	958	8	25	Fateh Shah.....	9	0	0	1483	7	28
Nandigupta.....	1	1	0	972	8	25	Mohammed (2nd						
Tribhuvana.....	2	0	0	973	9	25	time).....	20	9	9	1492	7	28
Bhimagupta.....	4	3	0	975	9	25	Fateh Shah (ditto)	1	0	0	1513	5	7
Didda Rāni.....	23	6	0	980	0	25	Mohammed (3rd						
Sangrāma II.....	24	10	0	1003	6	25	time).....	3	0	0	1514	5	7
Hari Raja.....	0	0	22	1028	4	25	Fateh Shah (ditto)	3	0	0	1517	5	7
Ananta.....	52	4	7	1028	5	17	Mohammed (4th						
Kalasa.....	8	1	0	1080	9	24	time).....	7	0	0	1520	5	7
Utkarsha.....	0	0	22	1088	10	24	Názuk Shah.....	3	0	0	1527	5	7
Harsha.....	11	8	7	1088	11	16	Mohammed (5th						
Uchchal.....	10	4	2	1100	7	23	time).....	7	0	0	1530	5	7
Sahla.....	0	3	27	1110	11	25	Názuk Shah.....	4	0	0	1537	5	7
Sussala.....	16	0	0	1111	3	22	Mirza Haidar....	0	0	0	1541	5	7
Bhiksháchar.....	0	6	0	1127	3	22							

For the brief historical notices of the different princes whose coins are now published, I am chiefly indebted to Professor Wilson's able abridgement of the earlier history

of Kashmir, published in the 15th volume of the Asiatic Researches. I have also examined Abul Fazl's epitome in the 2nd volume of the Ayin Akbari. For the history subsequent to Diddá Rani, who died in A.D. 1003, I have consulted the original printed text of the Raja Taringini, with the aid of a Pandit.

In Plate I., I have introduced a sketch of a stone figure of Párvati, the wife of Siva, which I found amongst the ruins in the neighbourhood of the Sárnáth Tope, or Stupa, near Benares. By a comparison with the female figures on the coins in Plate II., especially with those on Nos. 1 and 3, it will be seen that the positions are the same, and that the figures are in all respects identical. On the three coins in Plate I., the female is seated, in the European fashion, on a high-backed chair, and she is represented in the same manner on the earlier Gupta coins: but that we are equally to recognise her as the wife of Siva, has been most clearly proved by the happy elucidation offered by Professor Lassen* of the legend ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ, which he explains by Ardha-Ugra, the "*half of Siva*," that is, Párvati his wife.

The obverse of these coins presents a male figure, clad in what seems to me to be a complete suit of chain armour, with a Tartar cap on his head, holding a spear in his left hand, and pointing with his right hand to a small cylindrical object, which, considering the faith of Kanerki, I suppose to represent a golden casket, containing a relic of Buddha, similar to those which have been found in the Topes.

The execution of the earlier coins is invariably good: the attitudes of the figures are easy and graceful, and the relief bold. The boldness of relief continues to the last,

* Bengal Journal, 1840, p. 455.

but the execution of the coins gradually becomes worse, until in the time of Jaga Deva (see Pl. III. fig. 23) it is scarcely possible to trace the outlines of the figures amongst the confused jumble of dots and strokes.

The general forms of the characters range these coins between the era of the Guptas in the fifth century, and the date of the Kutila inscription from Baréli in 'A.D. 992.* But as many of the coins in the accompanying plates are later than that period, it would seem that the changes introduced into the forms of the letters in the Gangetic kingdoms found no favour in Kashmir. The form of the J on the Kashmirian coins continues the same down to the reign of Jaga Deva in 1193, just two hundred years after a change had taken place in the form of that letter on the banks of the Ganges, as preserved in the inscription above-mentioned.

Pl. I. fig. 1.—The legend on the obverse of this coin is PAO NANO PAO KANHPKI XOPANO. "The King of kings, KANERKI, *Korano*." On the coins of Kadaphes Zathus this title is written XOPAN CY, which I read as XOPANov ΣΥγγενους, the kinsman, or the descendant of *Koran*. *Koran* would therefore seem to be the name or title of some prince, from whom these Indo-Scythians were proved to trace their descent. The Greek ΚΟΡΩΝΙΣ, "with curling horns," and the Arabic *zulkarnîn*, or "lord of the horns," both point to Alexander the Great: and my belief is, that the term *Korano* means "a descendant of Alexander." The Indo-Scythian Kadphizes, whose coins bear on the obverse the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, claims to be "a relative of the Saviour King

* See Mr. Prinsep's Comparative Table, in the Bengal Journal, March, 1838, plate 13.

Hermæus." His name, in the Ariano-Pâli language, is written precisely in the same characters as the name of Kadaphes Zathus. I therefore believe them to be one person: and that the claim to a descent from Alexander was set up through the connection with the Greek king Hermæus, one of Alexander's successors in the East.

In the field of the obverse of Fig. 2., there is a character to the right hand, which may be either a Greek Φ , or perhaps the Indian Pâli *chh*: to the left is the Pâli *ve*.

On Fig. 2., of which I have seen three specimens in gold, and one in copper, we have the letter *bh*, and to the right the name *Vasu* in Indian Pâli. On Fig. 3. (which is unique), we have the letter *bh*, and to the right the words *Sita Palaka*, or *Sita-maka*.

It is a curious fact, that the Greek legends of Figs. 2 and 3 present only a series of barbarous Greek letters jumbled together, instead of names. This being the case, I am induced to hazard a conjecture, that, as we find the names of the Gupta sovereigns written in perpendicular lines beneath the arm of the male figure on the obverses of their coins, so may we also look for royal names in the old Pâli letters, which occupy the same position on these coins. This conjecture is partly borne out by the readings of the names themselves, both of which are to be found in the list of Kashmirian kings. Thus, on Fig. 2., we have *Vasu*; and there are two of that name in the list; the first being *Vasu-kula*, A.D. 146 to 161; and the second *Vasu-nauda* A.D. 195 to 208, to whom a Kâma Sâstra is attributed. The *Sita-maka* of Fig. 3 is probably the same as Siddha, who from A.D. 99 to 114, restored prosperity to the kingdom.

Another name may, I think, be safely added to the list of the Indo-Scythian princes of Kashmir. In the reign of

Hiranya, from A.D. 415 to 430, his younger brother, Toramána, according to Professor Wilson, "proceeded to strike coins in his own name."* But in the original Sanskrit, I find an additional circumstance mentioned, which is of the greatest numismatic interest and importance; namely, that Toramána "having melted down the former (gold) coin called *Baláhats*, proceeded to strike *Dinars* in his own name. From this, it is clear that the coins already described were called *Baláhats*, most probably from some former king of Kashmir.† In confirmation of this opinion, I may mention, that in a paper on Indo-Scythian coins, about to appear in the Bengal Journal, I have described a gold coin with the legend PAO NANO PAO BAAANO XOPANO. This prince Bálán, or (dropping the nasal termination) Bálá, most probably gave his name to these gold coins; *Báláhat* meaning simply "struck by Bálá," or "Bálá's mintage." The coin was in the possession of the late Dr. Lord, and was intended by him for the British Museum. On the obverse was the Raja in the usual posture; and on the reverse a three-headed figure of Siva, and his Bull Naudi, with the legend OXPO. The execution of the coin is fully equal to that of the best gold pieces of Kanerki, and the Greek letters are fairly formed; which facts serve to rank Balanus as one of the earliest Indo-Scythian sovereigns, coeval with OHPKI and KANHPKI, or Hushka and Kanishka, and therefore probably to be identified with Jushka, the second of the three recorded sovereigns of Kashmir.

From this description it will be easy to recognise the coin, if it has been deposited either in the British Museum or in the Hon. East India Company's Museum; and I

* Asiat. Researches, vol. xv. p. 37.

† There is no prince in the list so named.—ED.

would suggest that an early publication of an accurate engraving of this unique and highly interesting coin, would be a most valuable service rendered to numismatic science.*

Pl. 2, fig. 1 to 3. *Obv.*—*Sri Toramā(na)*.

Rev.—*Jaya*. Common.

In the appropriation of these coins to their proper owner, we receive the most pleasing and conclusive testimony from the Sanscrit history of Kashmir, which has been quoted above, where it is stated that Toramāna, the Yuva Raja, or Cæsar, the younger brother of the Raja Hiranya, "having melted down the former coin called Baláhats, proceeded to strike Dinars in his own name." This assumption of the right of coinage incensed the Raja, who threw his brother into prison, where he died in a few years. From this circumstance, it appears probable that the privilege of coining, which was held by the younger Rajas or Cæsars of Rome, was not granted to the Yuva Rajas, or subordinate princes of India.

These coins of Toramāna are perhaps the most interesting of the whole series, as they afford a convincing proof of the truth of the Kashmirian history. In them we behold some of the very coins which, according to the historians, were the cause of the young prince's imprisonment; and

* The coins collected by Dr. Lord are in the cabinet of the East India Company; and amongst them are some which no doubt comprise that mentioned by Lieutenant Cunningham. Several of the same kind were also procured by Sir A. Burnes and Mr. Masson, and are described and figured in the *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 378, pl. xlv. figs. 12—16. On none does the name "Balano" distinctly occur. In general it looks like Baraoro; but the letters, when decypherable, are very rudely formed, so that Lieutenant Cunningham may be right in his reading of them.
—ED.

which, at the end of fourteen hundred years, still exist in sufficient numbers to attest the truth of history, and almost to justify the ambition of the subordinate Raja, who probably coined them with a view of transmitting his own name to posterity unconnected with that of his brother Hiranya, the supreme Raja.

The name of Dinars, first given to the Kashmirian gold coin by Toramána, seems to prove that the historian is correct in making him contemporary with Vikramaditya (Chandragupta) of Ujain, whose gold coins, as we learn from the Bhilsa inscription, were likewise called Dinars.*

The wife of Toramána managed to make her escape when her husband was imprisoned, and afterwards gave birth to a son named Pravarasena, who became one of the most powerful monarchs of Kashmir. He conquered Siladitya of Gujrat, and founded the city of Srinagar, which is at present the capital of the valley.

— We now pass over a gap of nearly five hundred years, to the period of the rise of the Utpála dynasty of Vermmas. During this time the Naga dynasty reigned in Kashmir; and it is remarkable that no coins of any princes of this race have yet been discovered, more particularly as it is recorded that Jayapira, who reigned from A.D. 751 to 782, coined one hundred millions of Dinars less one, and challenged all other princes to exceed and complete the hundred.†

Fig. 4. *Obv.*—*Sanka(ra)*. *Rev.*—*Verma*. Very rare.

— Sankara Vermma was the second of the Utpála dynasty. He succeeded his father Avanti Vermma in A.D. 883. He

* Bengal Journal, June 1837, pl. xxv. and p. 456.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. p. 58.

was a warlike prince; and, after having quelled an insurrection headed by his cousin, he proceeded with an army of 900,000 foot, 100,000 horse, and 300 elephants (one-tenth of which may perhaps be the true number), to make foreign conquests. Having subdued the kingdom of Trigerta (Kotoch or Kangra), he advanced to Gurjara (Gujrat), which he likewise conquered; and having thus made himself formidable to all his neighbours, he returned to Kashmir. He then gave up the noble ambition of a soldier's life for the sordid excitement of avarice, and began hoarding treasure, which he accumulated by every species of extortion. Afterwards, in an expedition beyond the Indus, he was shot in the neck by a mountaineer, and died in A.D. 901.

Figs. 5 and 6. *Obv.*—*Gopála*. *Rev.*—*Vermma*. Very rare.

While yet an infant, Gopála succeeded his father Sankara, under the regency of his mother Sugandhá. After a reign of two years he was carried off (somewhat after the manner of Romulus) by magical incantations, which we may safely believe to mean, that he was made away with by his mother Sugandhá, who succeeded him.

Fig. 7. *Obv.*—*Sri Sugandhá*. *Rev.*—*Dévá*. Very rare.

On the death of Gopála, a younger brother was set up, who died, or was removed, in ten days; on which Sugandhá seated herself on the throne. At the end of two years, either voluntarily or by compulsion, she abdicated in favour of Pártha Vermma. Ten years afterwards, in A.D. 915, one of the two factions which domineered over the country dragged her from her retirement, and advanced against the reigning king. They were defeated; and the queen, having been taken prisoner, was put to death.

Fig. 8. *Obv.—Cha(kra). Rev.—Vermma. Unique.*

Pārtha Vermma being dethroned in A.D. 920, was succeeded by his father, Nirjita Vermma, a cripple, who was put to death at the end of a year, and the throne given to his infant son, Chakra Vermma. This prince, having reigned ten years, was deposed in favour of his brother, Sura Vermma, who after a nominal reign of one year, was made away with. Pārtha then regained the throne, but was soon after displaced by Chakra, who was, however, shortly afterwards obliged to abdicate, from his inability to satisfy the rapacity of the soldiery. Then Sankara Verdhana, who had been the minister of Nirjita, sent his brother to buy the crown from the mercenary soldiers, in the same manner as Didius bought the Roman throne from the Prætorians. His brother, Sambhu Verdhana, however, purchased the kingdom for himself, on which war ensued between the two brothers; but the near approach of Chakra Vermma obliged them to unite their forces against the common enemy. Chakra was victorious, and entered Kashmir in triumph. Afterwards, having fallen, in love with two daughters of a man of impure caste, he raised their relatives to the highest offices in the state, to the exclusion of the nobles, who gaining admission to his palace one night, put him to death, unarmed, in the apartment of his favourite mistress.

To complete this tragical summary of the Vermma family, I may add, that Chakra was succeeded by a son of Pārtha, named Unmatti Vermma, who starved his brothers to death. He next murdered his father, and was highly pleased when his son, Devagupta, struck his dagger into the corpse. He commonly amused himself by cutting off men's heads, and women's breasts, to try the temper of his sword, until death put a stop to his atrocities, after a

reign of two years. He was succeeded in A.D. 938, by his infant son Sura Vermma II., whose mother soon after fled with him, to escape the power of the minister Kamala Verdhana. Thus ended the rule of the Vermma dynasty, which had lasted for eighty-four years and five months.

Fig. 9. *Obv.—Yaskara. Rev.—Dévā. Unique.*

This prince is called Yasaskara in the printed Raja Tarangini; but the two names are the same. He was raised to the throne by election, and his rule was just and vigorous, prosperous and peaceful. At last, after a reign of nine years, being mortified at the infidelity of his wife, he abdicated in favour of a kinsman named Vernáta, passing by his own son Sangráma, whose legitimacy he doubted. As Sangráma was still an infant, the nobles, to suit their own purposes, imprisoned Vernáta, and raised Sangráma to the throne: but he was slain in the same year by Parva Gupta, who was himself killed after a reign of little more than one year.

Fig. 10. *Obv.—+++ di Kshéma. Rev.—Gupta Déva. Rare,*

Parva Gupta was succeeded by his son Kshéma Gupta in A.D. 950. He was a prince of low habits, and lost a portion of his dominions by foreign invasion. He married Diddá, the daughter of Sinha Raja of Lahór, and died after a reign of eight years and a half.

Fig. 11. *Obv.—Abhima(na). Rev.—Gupta. Unique.*

Fig. 12. *Obv.—Nandī Gu- Rev.—-pta. Very rare.*

Kshéma Gupta was succeeded by his infant son, Abhimanyu, or Abhimana Gupta, who reigned under the administration of his mother Diddá for fourteen years, when he either died of a consumption, or was poisoned by

his mother. Professor Wilson* inclines to think the former the more trustworthy, especially as it is in his opinion corroborated "by the sequel, which represents her as engaged for a year afterwards in laying the foundations of cities, and of pious and public edifices, in order to dispel her grief." But in this opinion I cannot agree; for the real sequel is, that at the end of twelve months, when she had deceived the people by her sorrow, and bribed the priests by building religious edifices, she put her grandson, Nandi Gupta, to death. Tribhuvana, another grandson, speedily shared the same fate; and his successor, Bhima Gupta, a third grandson, showed so much independence of spirit as he grew up, that he was deposed, and privately put to death. She who could thus murder three of her grandchildren, would not, in my opinion, have scrupled about putting her own son to death.

Fig. 13. *Obv.—Sri Diddá. Rev.—Dévā. Very common.*

Diddá Ráni then assumed the government in her own name, and associated with herself Sangráma Deva, her brother's son. She was a weak-minded and unprincipled woman, who waded to power through the blood of her own offspring. She ruled over Kashmir for twenty-three years and a half, and died a childless murderess in the year A.D. 1003.)

Fig. 14. *Obv.—Sangráma Ra-
Rev.—-ja Déva. Very common.*

Diddá Ráni left the kingdom to her nephew Sangráma, the son of her brother Udaya Raja of Lahór. He was an indolent and careless ruler, and highly offended his nobles, by giving his daughter in marriage to a Brahman. The only event worthy of record during his long reign of nearly

* Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. p. 79.

twenty-five years, is the invasion of a neighbouring state subject to Sri Trilochan Pál, by the Turks under Hamír. From the mention of the Tohki river as the scene of the ensuing battle, this state was probably Rajaori, in the lower Panjáb hills. Sangráma sent a force to the aid of his brother Raja; but his troops were defeated, and the Kashmirian general fled from the field of battle: for which act, at the instigation of his brother, Vighraha Raja of Lahór, he put the cowardly general to death. This invasion is mentioned by Ferishta, who calls the Ghaznavide general Amir Ali,* and the names of the invaded countries Kuriat and Nardein. Colonel Briggs says, that all his inquiries had failed in fixing these places. From Ferishta's description of the cold and the fruits, they are clearly two small states in the lower hills of the Panjáb; and from the situation of Trilochan Pál's country on the Tohki river, I think that Kuriat must be either Rajaori on the great Tohi river, or Jammu on the lesser Tohi river. Nardein is certainly Nadaun, a large capital city south of Jwala Mukhi. The date of the invasion in Ferishta is A.H. 412, or A.D. 1021. This date settles most satisfactorily the correctness of the chronology of the Raja Tarangini, according to which Sangráma reigned from A.D. 1003 to 1028. According to Professor Wilson's chronology, however, Sangráma did not begin to reign until A.D. 1024, or three years after the date of the battle in which his troops were engaged. No allusion is made to the invasion of Kashmir by Mahmud Ghaznavi in the Raja Tarangini, which, coupled with the positive denial of one Músalmán historian, is in my opinion conclusive that the Ghaznavide conqueror never entered the happy

* Brigg's Ferishta, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

valley. Kalhana Pandit concludes the reign of Sangráma Déva, by stating, that though he amassed great wealth (another proof that Mahmud had not plundered Kashmir), yet he erected no edifices either for private use, or for public convenience.

Fig. 15. *Obv.—Ananta Ra- Rev.—ja Déva. Rare.*

Sangráma was succeeded by his eldest son, Hari Raja, who died after a reign of only twenty-two days; but even in this short time he is said to have collected good ministers about himself. His infant brother, Ananta, then ascended the throne, and was attacked by his uncle Vighraha Raja of Lahór, who was defeated and killed. Ananta afterwards invaded Champa (the present hill state of Chamba on the Ravi), and having slain Raja Sál, he put another prince upon the throne about A.D. 1070. In a list of the Rajas of Chamba (which I received from the Raja's Purohit), there is a Saila Vermma, Raja of Barmâvar (on the Búdhil river, a mountain tributary of the Rávi), who is said to have added Chamba to his own country, for until his time Chamba had been under other Rajas. The expelled Raja of Chamba may therefore have applied to the Kashmirian prince for assistance, which resulted in the death of the invader Saila Vermma. His successor in my list is Chokakar Vermma.

At the intercession of his queen, Surajmati, he associated his son, Kalasa, in the government; and this act embittered the remaining years of his reign. Kalasa having attempted to carry off the wife of one of his nobles, Ananta sent for him, abused him, and even struck him. After this, Kalasa openly rebelled; and his father retired with all his treasures, amongst which one packet of jewels alone is said to have been worth seventy lacs of rupees, or £700,000. The Queen Surajmati frequently made peace between

the father and son, which was as often broken by interested persons. The king being at length hard pushed, was ordered by his son to leave the temple in which he had taken refuge. The Queen Surajmati advised him to comply, when the Raja, becoming furious, turned towards the Rani, and, after having abused her in the presence of a follower, said, "By this woman's cajolery I have lost both power and wealth. I know that Kalasa is not her son;" and striking her with his fists, he added, "he is the son of Prasistha, of the Mahátam tribe, and was introduced by stealth as her own child." Then, overcome with rage, despair, and the wickedness of his wife, Ananta slew himself with his own sword, after a long reign of fifty-two years, four months, and seven days.

Pl. 3. Fig. 16. *Obv.—Kalasa Ra- Rev.—ja Déva.* Common.

After Ananta's death, the Rani gave a donation to the troops, and declared Harsha (the son of Kalasa), Raja: then drinking some of the water of the Vitasta (the Hydaspes) she prayed that they who had made discord between her and her son might die: and accordingly the historian makes particular mention that both Jayananda and Chandu Raj shortly afterwards died. After this prayer, Surajmati burned herself with the body of her husband.

Ananta's treasures having fallen to Kalasa, Harsha wished to conciliate him; and though they once met and became reconciled, yet their friendship was soon broken, and differences continued between them until Harsha was imprisoned. The Raja afterwards fell sick, and wished to leave the throne to Harsha; but the nobles who had formerly opposed his son interfered, and the sick Raja willed that the kingdom should be given between his sons, Utkarsha and Harsha.

The coin was called *Pádúka* during this reign.

Fig. 17. *Obv.—Harsha Raja.*

Rev.—Deva. Extremely common.

The nobles placed Utkarsha on the throne; but Harsha, having been released from prison by his half-brother, Vijaya Malla, prevailed against Utkarsha, who opened a vein in his arm, and died after reigning only twenty-two days.

Harsha was a prince of some learning; and to him is attributed the drama called *Retnávali*, or "The Necklace," which has been translated by Professor Wilson.* It is probable, however, that he was not the author, but only the literary patron of this work. In the early part of his reign, gold and silver are said to have been very plentiful; but the extravagant pleasures of the prince at last compelled him to strip the temples of their gold and silver ornaments, and even to carry off the figures of the gods themselves. Afterwards, his generals, Uchchala and Sussala, two brothers, descendants of Sáhi Raja of Lahor, and fourth cousins of Harsha, being suspected, rebelled. At first they were unsuccessful; but Harsha, having put their father Malla to death, they redoubled their exertions, and the Raja, being defeated, hid himself in a Fakir's hut, from whence, after two days of starvation, he was dragged out and killed.

During this reign the gold coin was called *Uthosh*.

Fig. 18. *Obv.—Sri Sussa(la).* *Rev.—Deva.* Very rare.

Fig. 19. *Obv.—Sussala.* *Rev.—Deva.* Very rare.

Uchchala having succeeded to the throne, Sussala was made prime minister; but the brothers soon quarrelled, and Kashmir became again the scene of civil war. Uch-

* Hindu Theatre, vol. ii.

chala was generally successful until he was murdered by his minister, who placed his own brother on the throne. His reign lasted but for one night, when the brother was put to death by some of Uchchala's nobles. Sahla, a half-brother of Uchchala, then ascended the throne, but he was shortly after defeated and imprisoned by Sussala. After various insurrections, all of which were quelled, Sussala was at last overcome by Bhikshâchar, the son of Harsha, who mounted the throne. He was an unpopular libertine; and at the end of six months, when Sussala advanced against him, he was, after some indecisive actions, obliged to fly, and Sussala remounted the throne. After a reign of sixteen years he was murdered by his minister, Utpála, whom he had displeased.

Figs. 20, 21. *Obv.—Sri Jaya Sinha. Rev.—Deva. Rare.*

Fig. 22. *Obv.—Sri Mesuta (?) Jaya Sinha. Rev.—Deva. Very rare.*

This prince succeeded his father Sussala without opposition, by publishing to the troops that no inquiry would be made regarding the plunder of his father's treasures. Bhikshâchar made two unsuccessful attempts to regain the throne, the latter of which proved fatal to him, for Jaya Sinha having bought over most of his adherents, he was stoned to death by his remaining followers. After this the reign of Jaya Sinha was disturbed by the rebellion of his uncle Lotan, a half-brother of Uchchala and Sussala, who held out the fortress of Lohar against all attacks. This place is, I suspect, the Lohkot of the Mahomedan historians, which had successfully resisted the arms of Mahmud of Ghazni. Jaya Sinha was more fortunate against his cousin Bhoja, a son of the former king Sahla, who was taken captive in an attempt upon Kashmir, and imprisoned. Towards the close of his reign, the Raja of Trigerta, or Kangra, pre-

vailed upon Jaya Sinha to aid him in an attack upon the Musalmáns. The battle which ensued appears to have been equally contested; as no advantages are recorded to have been derived from it by the Hindus. Jaya Sinha died after a reign of twenty-two years.

Fig. 23. *Obv.—Jaga.* Extremely rare.

Jaga Déva was the great-grandson of Jaya Sinha. He is said to have been a wise and good prince. At one time his nobles succeeded in expelling him; but he afterwards prevailed against them, and died after a reign of fourteen years and a half.

MOHAMMEDANS.

In the reign of Sinha Deva II., a Musalmán adventurer, named Shah Mir, who traced his descent both by his father's and mother's side, to Ali, the son-in-law of the prophet, came to Kashmir. In the troubles which ensued during the invasions of Dullach and Rinchana, he rapidly by his address acquired power and consequence. Afterwards, by his marriage with Kota, or Kotarin Rani, the widow of Udyána Déva, whom he imprisoned, he became king of Kashmir. He ruled for a short time with vigor and justice, and left the kingdom to his son. From this time the Mohammedan rule was established, and the descendants of Sháh Mir reigned peaceably, without a single attempt being made by the posterity of the Hindu princes to regain their former power. Even the persecutions of the bigoted Sikander, Bhutshikan, or Idol-breaker, met with no resistance.

Fig. 24. *Obv.—As Sultan al Azem ZEIN-AL-ABIDIN.*

The Sultan, the Great, Zein-al-Abidin.

Rev.—Zarab-i-Kashmir fi shahur-i-sanah ahad wa arbain wā samanmiat.

Struck in Kashmir, in the year 841 (A. H. or A. D. 1437).

Zein-al-Abidin, the great-grandson of Sháh Mir, was a wise and benevolent prince; and his long reign of fifty years is certainly the most flourishing period of the Moham-medan history of Kashmir. He opened numerous canals for irrigation, and built several *caravanseras* for the public. Science and literature were protected and patronised, and arts and manufactures were liberally encouraged. The Hindu religion was again tolerated, and the Brahmans who had been banished by his bigoted father were recalled. For all these acts he is still remembered, at the close of four hundred years, by a grateful people, as the "Bara Pádsháh," or "The Great King."

Fig. 25. *Obv.*—*As Sultan HAIDAR Shah.* 874 (A. H. or A. D. 1469.)

Sultan Haidar Shah.

Rev.—(Illegible) . . . *shahu(r)*

Haidar, who was the second and favorite son of Zein-al-Abidin, succeeded in supplanting his elder brother, Adam Khan, who retired to Kalanor, where his descendants established themselves, and afterwards succeeded in wresting Rajaori from the Hindu Princes. The present Raja of Rajaori is of this family.* Haidar Shah was a weak and dissolute prince, and was killed after a short reign of two years by falling from the top of a house when intoxicated.

Fig. 26. *Obv.*—*As Sultan (al) A(zem) HASAN Shah.*

The Sultan, the great, Hasan Shah.

Rev.—*Zarab-i-Kashmir, fi shahur-i-sanah arba wa sabain wa saman—.*

Struck in Kashmir, in the year 874 (A. H. or A. D. 1469).

Haidar Shah was succeeded by his son Hasan, whose reign was disturbed by the unsuccessful attempts of his

* These details I have extracted from a MS. copy of the history of Rajaori in my own possession.

uncle, Bairam, and of his cousin, Fateh Khan, the son of Adam Khan, to gain the throne. After suppressing them, he gave himself up to pleasure, and maintained one thousand Hindu singers. He reigned eleven years.

Figs. 27, 28. *Obv.*—*As Sultan Al azem* MOHAMMAD SHAH.
The Sultan, the great Mohammad Shah.
Rev.—*Zarab-i-Kashmir shahur*
Struck in Kashmir

Mohammad, the eldest son of Hasan, succeeded his father; but was expelled by Fateh Khan after a reign of two years and seven months. He managed to regain the throne after nine years, when he held it for a long time, and was again overcome by Fateh Khan. Again he recovered the kingdom, and was once more expelled by Fateh Khan, who died king of Kashmir, upon which Mohammad regained the throne. He was once more deposed in favour of his son, Ibrahim, and of his grandson, Názak, and on the imprisonment of the latter, he for the fifth and last time mounted the throne of Kashmir, and shortly afterwards died in the year A. D. 1537.

Fig. 29. *Obv.*—*As Sultan (al Azem)* FATEH Shah.
The Sultan, the great Fateh Shah.
Rev.—*Zarab-i-Kashmir, fi shahur*
Struck in Kashmir.

The chequered reign of Fateh Shah has already been mentioned. When he was on his death-bed, he directed his nobles to bury with him a Fakir's cap, the gift of Syad Ali Hamadáni, a celebrated saint, whose tomb is the most holy and one of the most picturesque of the buildings in the city of Kashmir. The cap was accordingly buried with him; and on the same night Syad Ali Hamadáni appeared to a Fakir, and told him that the cap had been given by him to Sultan Kutb-ad-din for good luck, and

that along with it the kingdom had been transmitted from father to son down to the present generation; but that, as Fateh Shah had now taken the cap with him to the tomb, so likewise had the kingdom gone down to the tomb, and departed from his family.

Názak Shah succeeded his grandfather Mohammad, until in A. H. 948 or A. D. 1541, Kashmir was invaded by Mirza Haidar Dughlat, who took possession of the country in the name of the Mogul Emperor Humáyun. Mirza Haidar reigned for ten years, when he was killed by an arrow at the siege of an insignificant fort, when the Chak family seized the throne and retained possession of it, until in A. H. 995 or A. D. 1586, the Mogul Emperor Akbar finally annexed Kashmir to the Musalmán kingdom of Delhi.

II.

ON SOME ANGLO-SAXON STYCAS.

Maryville, Cork, Nov. 28th, 1842.

My Dear Sir,

In a small parcel of Stycas, which lately came into my possession, a few occurred, the legends of which appear to me so remarkable that I consider some account of them may be desirable to you.

Those which I shall in the first place introduce to your notice are four, which I at first considered might be blundered coins of Eanred, or Ethelred, but observing that although the obverse legends were the same on all, they were evidently not the produce of the same die, whilst the

reverses were altogether different, I found myself compelled to come to the conclusion, that the obverse legend, however singular and unusual, must have been the work of design and intended to form no other inscription than that which appears on them.

The legend in question is +EDREDMRE, retrograde ; and although on some, the letters are not sufficiently distinct; a comparison of the four coins with one another, will satisfy us that these are the letters which appear on all.

Admitting then this to be the actual legend presented by these coins, let us consider to what prince they can be attributed. The only Anglo Saxon king of this name which history affords, is the chief monarch, who began to reign in 946 ; but to this prince it is not likely that these coins can belong, for no stycas have been found of a period later than the time of Alfred, about which period they seem to have been discontinued. We also find on the coins of the chief monarch and in his charters, his name always spelt EADRED, to which we may add that the letter M is not likely to occur on the coins of a king who was chief monarch of all England, and in actual possession of at least six out of the seven kingdoms composing the Heptarchy ; we must therefore endeavour to discover some prince to whom the name of King of the Mercians will with more propriety apply. In the parcel of Stycas in which these coins occurred, were specimens of the coinage of the Northumbrian princes from Eardwulf, who began to reign in 796, to Osbercht, whose reign terminated in 867 ; and within this period no names of Mercian princes at all like that of *Edred* occur ; but in the period which immediately succeeded, we find, after the deposition of Ciolwulf II. in 874, that *Ethelred*, the son-in-law of Alfred, was placed over the Mercians, with the title of *Dux*, *Regulus*, or *Subregulus* ; and

it is mentioned by Rapin, vol.i. p.309, that he was by some writers said to have received the title of *King*.

To the appropriation of these coins to this prince, the difference of name appears an obstacle; but this objection is altogether removed by the charters of this period, a collection of which, beautifully and accurately edited by Mr. Kemble for the English Historical Society, has been lately published.

In these charters, the prince is called by the several names, *ÆDELRED*, *ÆDERED*, *ÆDRED*, and *EDRED*, and by the several titles, *Ealdorman*, *Subregulus*, *Patricius*, *Dux*, and *Rex*, but his most usual name and title seem to have been *ÆDERED DVX*.

In charters of 880, 883, 889, 895, 901, and three of 904, these names occur; and such was the latitude given to Anglo-Saxon names that we frequently find two or even three of these modes of spelling in the same charter; but in one of those of 904¹ he is styled *EDRED REX*.

Having thus adduced unquestionable evidence to show that this prince was frequently called *ÆDERED*, and sometimes *EDRED REX*, it will, I think, be admitted as highly probable that these coins were actually struck by him; the name, the title of *Rex* or *Regulus* (for it will be observed that the letters are *M RE*, the two last of which answer for either), and the period of history all agree, whilst the appropriation of them to any other prince would be highly improbable.

In the same parcel three other *Stycas*, now in my possession, but which I cannot satisfactorily interpret, occurred. One of them (No. 5), presents on one side the legend *EVEND REX*. *Rev.*—*ENDED REX*; and if not a blun-

¹ Codex Dipl. Ang. Sax., T. II., p. 149.

dered coin of *Eanred*, I would almost suspect it to belong to one of the Pictish kings, who, in the early part of the ninth century, so frequently contended with the Northumbrian princes for a part of their territories; and we find that one of those princes, a contemporary of Eanred, was called UVEN, and reigned from 836 to 839.

Another Styca, the appropriation of which is extremely doubtful, is engraved in the new edition of Ruding, Pl. 2 L, No. 8, and is nearly similar to that given in my work on the Heptarchic Coins, Pl. 1, No. 28, and conjectured by me to belong to Eardulf; it reads EVXDI REX.

As to the third uncertain Styca (No. 6), I can offer no conjecture. Its reverse resembles No. 34 of my coins of the Heptarchy; but its obverse, although the letters are distinct, is to me wholly unintelligible.

The following is a list of the coins composing the parcel from which those I have noticed were selected, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Taylor of Tavistock Street.

Eardulf (2 blundered)	.	.	.	4
Eanred	.	.	.	21
Ethelred	.	.	.	67
Redulf (1 blundered)	.	.	.	3
Osbercht	.	.	.	7
Edred M. Re	.	.	.	4
Abp. Vigmund	.	.	.	18
„ Vulfhere	.	.	.	1
EVEND REX	.	.	.	1
EVXDI REX	.	.	.	1
Another uncertain	.	.	.	1
				<hr/> 128 <hr/>

I remain, my dear Sir,
Faithfully Yours,
JOHN LINDSAY.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

III.

ON SOME COINS OF ARGOS IN ARGOLIS, AND PARTICULARLY ON AN EARLY COIN STRUCK FOR PHIDON, KING OF THE ARGIVES.

No. 1.—Two dolphins in inverse positions.

R. An indented square, divided in eight compartments, four of which only are sunk AR $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight 194 grs. *In my cabinet.* See Cadalvene Rec. de Méd. Gr. Inéd. Plate II. No. 24, under Ægina.

No. 2.—Female head to the right, wearing a high diadem, richly ornamented with palmettes, earrings, and necklaces.

R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. A wolf between two dolphins, placed in opposite positions. AR 6. Weight $188\frac{3}{4}$ grs. See Cadalvene, loc. cit. Plate III. No. 3.

No. 3.—Head as the preceding.

R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Dolphins as the preceding. Between them is a bull's head, front face, ornamented with bandalettes. AR 6. Weight 189 grs. *In my cabinet*, and another similar, except a trifling variation in the legend, in Cadalvene, loc. cit. Plate III. No. 2.

No. 4.—Another as the two last.

R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Two dolphins, between them is a crab. AR 6. Weight $183\frac{1}{2}$ grs. *In my cabinet.*

No. 5.—Another. Between the dolphins is a helmet and an ivy leaf. AR 6. Weight 189 grs. *In my cabinet.*

No. 6.—A wolf, going from right to left.

R. A, in an indented square. AR 4. Weight $92\frac{1}{2}$ grs. *In my cabinet.*

ARGOS appears with justice to claim remote antiquity amongst the cities of Greece, and the early establishment of a regular form of government. Historians inform us of a tradition which prevailed, that they were the first people who adopted the useful and convenient discovery of the art of coining money in the Peloponnesus; and the honour of

it is attributed by them to one of their kings, named Phidon, who flourished, according to Herodotus,¹ about 885 B. C. This Phidon is the same who is said to have arrogated to himself the right to the direction of all sacred games in Greece, and who forcibly took possession of Elis, and presided at the Olympic games.² Ephorus, as well as several other authors, and the Arundelian marbles, even affirm that Phidon was the inventor, not only of money, but of weights and measures; but it is more probable that he merely introduced them into the Peloponnesus from some industrious and commercial people. This is partly confirmed by Ephorus himself³ in another passage, where he says that Phidon employed the Æginetæ to strike money for him, which has led many antiquaries to conclude that the money so coined was the same as that which we know belongs to Ægina, bearing a tortoise on one side, and a peculiar indented square on the other; which, of course, if that was the case would deprive us of the means of recognising them.⁴ As the Argian king had recourse to the Æginetæ for the fabrication of money, it is evident that the latter people were acquainted with, and had made some progress in the art some time before, which was the motive for their being applied to, and shows also that the people of Argos

¹ Herodotus, lib. vi. cap. 127.

² Phidon was the tenth in descent from Temenus, and the fourteenth from Hercules.

³ Εφορος δὲν Αἰγινῇ ἀργυρον πρῶτον κυπῆναι φησιν ὑπο Φειδανος. Ephorus apud Strabo, lib. viii. p. 358. Καὶ πρᾶτοι (Αἰγινειον) νομιζμα ἐκοψαντο καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐκλήθη νομισμα Αἰγινειον. Elian Var. Hist. lib. xii. cap. 10.

⁴ Sperling, in his *Numis non cussis*, and other numismatic writers, have grossly erred in supposing a coin, with a Bœotian shield on one side, and a vase on the other, with the legend ΦΙΔΟ, was struck for Phidon, king of Argos. It is now well known to be of Thebes, in Bœotia, and more modern than the king of Argos by at least six centuries.

were incompetent to the undertaking. That the Æginetæ should have been the first among the Greeks to have recourse to money is very probable: their island produced nothing that could serve the purposes of commerce: it was small and sterile. Being a trading and industrious people, their commercial operations absolutely necessitated an artificial medium to represent value. It was a wish to facilitate this that probably led to the invention. The success of the experiment was most eminently fortunate. Small and poor as was the island of Ægina, such was the strength and opulence the inhabitants obtained by the advantages of commerce, that when Athens was enjoying the greatest glory and prosperity under the administration of Pericles, Ægina was honoured by the proud name of the eye-sore of the Piræus. This alone is a sufficient eulogy on an invention of such extreme utility; and satisfactorily accounts for its rapid and extensive imitation.

The few observations which precede, were thought necessary to introduce to the reader the coin which appears under No. 1 in the list at the head of this notice, in the suite of the coins of Argos. A similar one is published by M. de Cadalvene,⁵ who attributes it to Ægina. The author founds his opinion on the exact resemblance of the indented square with that on the most early coins of that island. In this he is certainly correct. There is a strong resemblance between the two coins, which excuses in some measure the supposition that they were both struck by the same people, and at the same period: the weight also, and the general form and fabric of the coins seems to favour a similar conclusion.⁶ Instead, however, of these circum-

⁵ Rec. de Méd. Grecq. Inéd. p. 171, pl. ii. No. 24.

⁶ A similar coin is published by Mionnet, amongst the uncertain; see tom. vii. planche xxxvii. fig. 5. The same is spoken

stances justifying the opinion that they belong to Ægina, I see in it, on the contrary, a strong corroboration of what is stated by Elian and Ephorus: and I feel persuaded, for my part, that they are the very coins which were minted by the Æginetæ for the Argian prince; for why should these islanders have deviated at that period from the type of their primitive adoption, and have stamped their money with other symbols than the tortoise, when from the commencement, according to Pollux,⁷ that type was used, and which appears to have been continued with persevering care, as long as they remained an independent people? Before the invention of coinage, when the precious metals were exchanged by weight, there must have been but small security against fraud. Metals of low standard might easily be substituted, and passed off with the ignorant for fine; and the Æginetæ had most probably in view at the same time, the correcting of the abuse, and the establishing of their own credit upon a more solid basis, when they impressed silver with a tortoise, as a mark and guarantee of the quality. A similar object may have decided Phidon to adopt the invention in his states. In that case, it would neither suit the Æginetæ to impress the coins they fabricated for Phidon with the private mark or symbol of their own peo-

of by Sestini, who imagines it to belong to Phocæa, in Ionia. He says: "Alla città de Foccea non serei lontano di attribuire una medaglia Argentea del Real Cimelio di Parigi pubblicata tra le incerte da Mionnet, la cui descrizione é come segue. 'Duo Pisces, et ut videtur, ex genere Phocarum, situ contrario sed Parallelli. R. Quadratano incusum in quatuor partes, triangularis sectum. Æ 4.' " See Descriz. degli Stateri Ant. p. 264, tab. I. fig. 5. I cannot imagine how Sestini could have taken the two fishes for 'genere Phocarum,' excepting to establish his classification. We shall see presently, he calls them *Cafali* to suit his purpose.

⁷ Pollux Onomast. lib. ix. cap. 6.

ple, nor for Phidon to have permitted it: the object both had in view would have been defeated. Such a measure would be tantamount to the responsibility of good faith towards each other. He, therefore, when decided to carry into execution the new invention, chose a subject to be used on his coins as a distinctive mark; and this distinction was followed by others, as the invention was taken up by other cities successively, no two of them using the same subject, excepting in a few instances of colonies. The Æginetan artist who could engrave a tortoise, could engrave any other simple subject; no difficulty could exist on that point: but in every other respect, as regards weight and style of fabric, we must expect they would bear a resemblance to their own money, which is exactly what we find on the monument in question. What could have induced Phidon to select for the device on his coins the two dolphins, we are unable to say:⁸ but on referring to the coins described above, under Nos. 2 to 5 (which I shall advert to presently), the same device, executed at a more modern date, is again represented, and the same two fishes exhibited in precisely the same positions; which evidently shows that the symbols were intimately connected with the early mythology of the Argian people, and which, although abandoned for a time after striking the first money, and other symbols substituted, was again resumed at a later period. I perfectly coincide with those who admit of none but a religious interpretation of the types on ancient coins,⁹ otherwise it might

⁸ Upon two fragments of small painted vases found in tombs near Argos, Minerva is represented armed with a shield, on which are depicted two dolphins in the same positions as on these coins.

⁹ See an interesting and learned dissertation on this subject in vol. i. p. 97 of the Numismatic Journal, by my good friend, Thomas Burgon, Esq.

be imagined, as the object of coinage was to facilitate foreign commerce, that the two fishes represented in the positions in which they appear on the coin, might have reference to the departure and the return of the ships which brought prosperity to the country. Should the reader participate in my sentiments on this subject, he will have no difficulty in ascribing the coin No. 1, as one of the identical coins minted by the *Æginetæ* for Phidon king of Argos. In that case, they are of an age corresponding to nearly 900 years before our era, and are the most ancient regal coins, without exception, which have reached us: and, in fact, with the exception of a few coins of *Ægina*, are the most early coins known. They will be found, consequently, of infinite importance in fixing the comparative dates of ancient money. Before quitting the subject, it perhaps will be well to remark, that this coin, as well as that published by Cadalvene, and I believe nearly all the rest that are known, were found in 1821, with several hundred coins of apparently about the same age, in the island of Santorina, the ancient Thora. The majority of the whole being coins of the most early fabric of *Ægina*, the rest offering a variety of six or seven types, of most of which I propose at another time attempting the classification, as I strongly believe they were all struck by different cities or islands of Greece, the most eminent at that remote period. They were, probably, a treasure collected and buried for security by some corsair in disturbed times, where they were eventually lost.

With the exception of the foregoing coins (admitting my classification to be approved), the most early money known of the city of Argos, is that on which is seen the fore part of a wolf on one side, and the initial letter A in an indented square on the reverse, so abundant in all cabinets, offering as they do so many varieties of accessory symbols. The

last on my list, No. 6, where the entire figure of a wolf is represented, is new, and has never been published: its weight shows it to be double in value compared with those where only half that animal is seen. It is, therefore, a drachm of the Ægina standard, a standard adopted by many Grecian cities, and more particularly by Argos. The wolf, no doubt, refers to Apollo, surnamed Lycius, from Lycos, a wolf, a temple to whom was built by Danaus, king of Argos, in gratitude for that god's presumed assistance, in the form of a wolf, when he was disputing the throne of Argos with Gelanor. Historians say, that the claim of both Gelanor and Danaus were nearly balanced; and when the people were assembled to decide the question, a wolf, rushing on a herd of oxen that were feeding before the city walls, attacked the bull that was leading them, by which the Argians, assimilating Gelanor to the bull and Danaus to the wolf, declared in favor of the latter, who, in consequence, obtained the kingdom.¹⁰

My principal object in introducing the four coins described under Nos. 2, to 5 (inclusive,) was to illustrate my remarks on the coins I am desirous of attributing to Phidon: they have nearly all been published, I believe; but, as numismatic writers are not agreed as regards the proper place to which they should be assigned, I consider this opportunity favourable to offer a few observations on the subject. The imperfect state of the legend on the coins of this description first discovered, led to the belief that they belonged to some uncertain city of Crete, where they may be found in Mionnet, ¹¹ who places them there on the authority of Sestini. At a later period when the true reading of the legend was perceived, the latter writer, still faithful to his opinion that they were of Cretan fabric,

¹⁰ Pausanius, lib. ii. cap. 19.

¹¹ Mionnet, tom. ii. page 300.

imagined there must have existed a city in that island of the name of Argos,¹² which both historians and geographers have omitted to mention. Dissatisfied with this classification, Sestini again proposes assigning them to a city of Thessaly which he calls Argesa, having had in view a coin with an imperfect legend, and fancying he read *APTEΣION* instead of *APTEION*, and appears never for an instant to have imagined they belonged to Argos in Argolis. M. de Cadalvene is the first who, having had an opportunity of examining those in my cabinet and some others of a deposit¹³ found a few years ago, was enabled to assign them to their proper place, but his arguments, though conclusive for many, have been insufficient to convince Mionnet and other numismatists, most of whom still continue to consider them as appertaining to Crete. I must confess, myself, that my mind was made up on the subject long ere M. de Cadalvene wrote, as may be seen by those once possessed by me, and now in the Bank of England, where they stand classed to Argos in Argolis; and I certainly considered there could be no longer any difficulty in admitting the correction. Mionnet's principal objection is, that the fabric is unlike any of the coins we possess of Argos; but the legend certainly points to a city of that name, and the accessory symbols, as the wolf and the bull's head which occur on Nos. 2 and 3 identify them with the mythological history of the celebrated city of Argolis, as they certainly refer to the events which termi-

¹² Sestini, *Classes Generales*, 2nd Edition, page 52; and Mionnet, Suppl. iii. page 279. The former author says, that the city of Argese was situated in Thessaly near the river Peneus, he consequently imagines the fishes to be a species of fresh water fish, called *Cephalus*, in which he makes a mistake equally serious as when he calls the same fishes on the primitive coin No. 1. of the "*Genera Phocarum*."

¹³ This deposit was discovered in the Peloponnesus in 1821; it was composed besides these coins of Argos, of large quantities of others of Elis, Sicyon and different cities of Bœotia.

nated the dispute between Gelanor and Danaus. The head on the obverse of these beautiful coins one might be led to believe is intended to represent Juno, who was venerated with a special worship in all Argolis, and to whose honour a celebrated temple was dedicated, situate between Argos and Mycene, common to both cities. The statues and other works of art contained in this temple are minutely described by Pausanias; but above all, he praises the statue of the goddess, made of gold and ivory, of large magnitude, the works of Polycletus,¹⁴ whose statues Strabo says, surpassed all others in size and magnificence.¹⁵ Pausanias adds, that the head of the statue of Juno was ornamented with a crown: it strikes me, however, that the crown worn by the goddess on the coins before us, is unlike that so often observed upon ancient paintings and other works of art, called *σφενδόνη* from its peculiar form, high in the centre and diminishing at the extremities like a sling, from which its name is derived. Here the crown, on the contrary, is of equal breadth, in its whole circumference, and it is possible it may be intended for Ariadne, who was also venerated at Argos, where it is said she was buried!¹⁶

A similar ornamented head is seen on some of the coins of Cnossus in Crete, which influenced the opinions of Mionnet and Sestini, that the coins were also of that island. I allude to those in Hunter, Tab. viii. Nos. 12 and 15, with a labyrinth, and the legend ΚΝΟΣ or ΚΝΟΣΙΩΝ on the reverse. One of these is now before me; but I will offer an observation that I believe has hitherto escaped the attention

¹⁴ Pausanias, lib. ii. cap. 17.

¹⁵ Strabo, lib. viii. cap. 372.

¹⁶ As we have another example, where Juno is represented with a crown similar to that worn by the female on those coins of Argos which bear her name ΗΡΑ, struck at Elis, it most probably represents that goddess. Sestini, although he attributes the coins to Argesa, calls the head that of the Argian Juno.

of numismatists, which is, that the Cnossian coins stamped with this particular head, be it of Juno or Ariadne, differ in style of fabric from all the rest of the numerous suite of coins of Cnossus; and, in fact, bear not the least analogy to any other Cretan coins; and, moreover, what is worthy of especial remark is, that the coins of that precise type, and none other, invariably bear, in addition to the legend ΚΝΟΣΙΩΝ, the letters AP. What these letters AP allude to, it would be presumptuous in me to decide: but, when this striking similitude exists between the coins of Argos with *one* out of a numerous series of Cretan money, and that identical type is distinguished by two additional letters which are the initial letters of the name of Argos, it is permitted to suspect they may have been placed there to commemorate some alliance, either political or religious, between the Argians and Cnossians of which history is silent. Examples of alliances equally singular, and the adoption of types by one people from another, are not unfrequently met with on ancient money; those of Cydonia in Crete, cited by Le Blonde and Dietens,¹⁷ and that of Gortyna, by Pembroke,¹⁸ with the symbols of Athens, may be mentioned amongst the most curious. If the letters AP on the Cnossian coins had been placed on the obverse of the coin, by the side of the profile female head, they might with some reason be supposed to allude to the name of Ariadne, and placed there to denote her portrait; but as they occur invariably on the reverse, they must have some other meaning. If, then, the motive which induced both Sestini and Mionnet to attribute the coins with

¹⁷ Le Blonde, *Observations sur quelques Médailles du Cabinet de M. Pellerin*, page 12, pl. i., No. 4. Dietens, *Explication de quelques Médailles, &c.*, page 64, plate ii., No. 9.

¹⁸ Pembroke, *pars ii. tab. 8*; and Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* tom ii., page 221.

APIEΩN to a city in Crete, was the similitude they bear to the coin of Cnossus, and that it can be proved that this last coin was purposely imitated by the Cnossian people from the coins of Argos in Argolis, their arguments become divested of all their importance.

I will conclude this long dissertation, which I fear the reader will have found tiresome, by observing that there can be no longer any reason for withholding this beautiful series of coins from Argos, so worthy of a great and flourishing city. If none had been previously discovered but the small coins with the fore-part of a wolf, it does not follow that no coins of a superior magnitude were struck, when we have others, similar in size and beauty, of most of the leading cities of Greece; and that their similarity of fabric to a coin of Crete is insufficient to establish the arguments of those who would claim them for that island.

Smyrna, 21st March, 1840.

P. S. I had terminated my observations on the coins Nos. 2 to 5, when I find Sestini again refers to them after Cadalvene, in his *Descrizione di Altre Medaglie Greche del Museo Fontana*, parti terza, p. 42. He says, “Il Sig. Cadalvene nella sua opera pubblicò tre medaglie similima con diversi tipi, cioè una colla testa de bue ornata di nastri, della qualle esiste un conio falso, un altro col lupo, e un terza colla faretra falsificata, come pure quella col cigno; onde non sappiamo come difendersi da questi moderni falsarii.” I am convinced that false coins of all these types exist, as I have seen many of them; but, at the same time, there are authentic specimens of each, which it appears Sestini had not seen.

Smyrna, 30th March, 1840.

H. P. BORRELL.

To J. W. BURGON, Esq.

For the Editor of the “Numismatic Chronicle.”

MISCELLANEA.

THE PADUAN COIN FORGERS.—*Le Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire*,¹ No. 9, contains a useful article on ancient and modern coin forgers, with directions for detecting the various kinds of counterfeit ancient coins which modern ingenuity and fraud pass off upon young and incautious collectors.

The most skilful and successful of these forgers were Jean Cavino and Alexander Bassiano, whose productions, known under the term "Paduan," are to be found in all parts of the world where the science of numismatics is cultivated. They were associated about 1540, and not in 1565, as has been asserted. Le père Dumoulinet originated that opinion in the description which he published in 1692, of some coins engraved by the Paduans. These coins, given in 1670 to the library of Sainte-Geneviève by M. Leconte, are now preserved in the royal library. The opinion of Dumoulinet was founded without doubt on the medal of Christ, signed JOAN CAVINVS, 1565, which makes part of this collection. There are no particulars extant of the life of these artists, who were interested in keeping themselves unknown. The date of their birth, as that of their death, is uncertain, and their association would not have been revealed, if they had not left a witness in a medal which exhibits on the obverse two heads, (on which the countenances show a characteristic combination of ability and low cunning,) and is circumscribed ALEXAND · BASSIANVS ET · IOHAN · CAVINEVS · PATAVINI · and on the reverse a figure of Ceres, with cornucopiæ and book, and the legend LEGIFERAE CERERI.²

The medals usually termed Paduan are gross and palpable cheats, that can deceive no one; but those struck by the Paduans themselves require great skill to detect. Without reaching the finish of modelling and the lightness of the ancient graver, they had gained a method and style which baffle the most experienced eye. In general, their work, compared with that of ancient engravers, exhibits a kind of swelling, and wants lightness in the

¹ Paris, 8vo., 1842.

² Could this reverse have been suggested to the rogues in gratitude for the omission in the code of the laws of Italy of a clause that might have stopped their career with a halter?

drapery ; but it is particularly when the medal has been subjected to a chemical preparation, which has worn down the freshness of the primitive work, that it deceives. The coins (chiefly of the large module) engraven by these artists, are larger than the genuine. Their intention in this has been to make them occasionally serve for medallions. The pearls of the encircling chain are thick and irregularly disposed ; the foot of the letters forms a swallow's tail, but it is studied, and wants fineness. The letters are somewhat squared, especially the N ; the M is open at bottom, and narrow at top ; the H and D are square and heavy ; the A rather narrowed. In short, the letters are too flat for their breadth. In general, the edges seem too uniformly rounded, and the side is not sufficiently thick. The coins struck by the Paduans themselves (for in aftertimes they have been struck from their dies) are very often in red and yellow brass, badly alloyed. Several of their medallions have been mounted.

Those who, after the Paduans, acquired the greatest notoriety in making false coins were : Michael Dervieux, who established himself at Florence, where he counterfeited all kinds of ancient coins and medals, but chiefly bronze medallions : these pieces, for the most part, are very thick and large, wide clefts are cut in the sides, and the types are too *couped* ; Carteron in Holland ; Cogornier at Lyons ; the latter engraved coins of the tyrants who assumed the purple under the reign of Valerian and Gallienus. Laroche of Grenoble imitated a great number of the rare coins in the cabinet of Pellerin.

In a short time forgers increased in number and in audacity. Those who carried on this trade considered themselves artists, when, in truth, they were nothing more than felons. At Madrid they struck a great number of imitations of rare coins, which were purchased by and deposited in the collection of the Infant Don Gabriel. Stuttgart had her workshop, Venice had also hers, and fabricated denarii and quinarii of emperors and empresses. The design of these is dry and harsh, the letters want relief, and the side thickness. The appearance of these counterfeits is thin and flat. At Catana forgers imitated the rarest of the coins of Sicily.

Galli, at Rome, struck quinarii of the emperors of the lower empire ; and Becker, who died in 1830 at Homburg, near Frankfort, engraved a vast number of coins of all sizes and in all metals. He struck even the incuse coins, and Roman denarii. Not contented with imitating, he invented *ad libitum*. The catalogue of this man's forgeries was published in 1826 by Sestini, and completed in 1827 by M. Clouet, of Verdun.

Twenty years ago, a certain fellow, named Caprera, conducted at Smyrna an establishment where they both created and counterfeited ancient medals. After a little while this workshop was

removed to Syra, in the Archipelago; but Caprera becoming blind, it was shut up.

A person named Saintot, at Paris, who died a short time since, struck in copper (but, it is asserted, only for his amusement, and not with dishonest intention) some of the imperial denarii, amongst which are Didius Julianus, Pescennius Niger, and Caracalla with the reverse of Plautilla. The heads are cleverly worked, but the reverses want finish. The sides are split open in the ancient manner.

At the present day there are several false coin forgers at Paris. To them we are indebted for the false coins of the dukes of Normandy, the *tiers de sous* in gold of the Merovingians, and the deniers of the second race, and coins of some of the tyrants, such as Quietus, Macrianus, and Lælianus.

A list of the Paduan coins follows, which will be found of great utility towards their detection and identification.

DISCOVERIES OF COINS IN THE PROVINCE OF LUXEMBOURG. —M. de la Fontaine, who holds the office of Governor in the province of Luxembourg, since July 1839, has collected a vast quantity of coins. Among these are 25,700 Roman bronze, found last year near Dalheim, in the Roman camp called Pützel. They were found in three vases, and belong to the emperors Diocletian, Constantius Chlorus, the two Maximins, Maxentius, Constantine, and Licinius. There are among them several with rare reverses. The following localities have also furnished him with a copious variety:—Titusberg, Diekirk, St. Mard, Vieux-Virton, Arlon, Etalle, Fratin, Bihain, Villière, Arville, Villémont, Noifontaine, &c., condensed as follows:—

COINS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	BRONZE.	TOTAL.
Gaulish		20	21	41
Roman Family		11	3	14
Roman Imperial	2	64	294	360
Coins of Luxembourg, from 1274 to 1794		21	14	35
„ Brabant, from 1261 to 1796	1	33	25	59
„ Loraine, 1395 to 1729		24	13	37
„ Bishops of Liège, 1333 to 1751	1	6	17	24
„ Vandal, Merovingian, Carlovin- gian, &c.	8	63	62	133
„ Various German Towns.		95	53	148
„ Savoy and Italy		7	3	10
„ Spain	2	4	4	10
„ Holland		9	.....	9
Total	14	357	509	880

—*Bulletins de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, &c., de Bruxelles.*
1842.

NUMISMATIC PRIZE ESSAY.—The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, offer a medal of the value of 300 francs to the author of the best Essay on the question : — “ At what period, and under what circumstances was struck at Amiens the money having for its device the words, ‘ *Ambianis, pax Civibus Tuis* ? ’ Have analogous coins been found in other towns of France, particularly in Picardy ? If so, to give a description and nomenclature.” The Memoir to be accompanied by observations on the earlier coinage of the towns of Picardy. This medal will be adjudged in 1844.

We regret to have to record the death of an Associate of the Numismatic Society, Professor William Gesenius, who died at Halle, October 23. He was for thirty-two years Professor at the University of that town, and one of the most eminent editors of the “ *Halle-Literatur-Zeitung*.” The last years of his life were devoted to the publication of his “ *Thesaurus Linguae Hebrææ*.”

We are sorry to have to report also the death of the Chevalier P. O. Brönstedt, of Copenhagen, an Associate; and that of Captain J. J. F. Hely, of Rome, an Honorary member of the Society.

IV.

ON THE FORGERIES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 27, 1843.]

It has been remarked by Neumann, that the art of counterfeiting the public money is of the highest antiquity.¹ His authority for such a statement is the quantity of forged examples which have descended to our times, some of them being imitations of authorised coins of a very remote period. That this base practice was resorted to in the earliest times may be inferred from the laws of Solon, six centuries before the Christian era. By these laws, forgers of the public money were punished with death.²

An early notice of the use of false money occurs in Herodotus, who tells us (though he himself discredits the story), that it was reported of Polycrates that he purchased the retreat of the Lacedemonians, when before Samos, with a number of coins struck in lead and plated with gold.³

Offences against the coin were, in all ages, visited by the severest punishment, being justly considered both pernicious to the state, and a direct interference with the prerogative of the sovereign himself. Among the

¹ Infamis ars pelliculatos numos fingendi, id est, æreos vel plumbeos tegendi lamina argentea vel aurea, pene rei monetariæ iniitiis cœva est.—*Romanorum Numi Anecdoti*, p. 197.

² Demosthenes, Orat. adv. Timocrat, sect. 49.

³ ὥς δὲ ὁ ματαιώτερος λόγος ὥρμηται, λέγεται Πολυκράτεια ἐπικώριον νόμισμα κόψαντα πολλὸν μολύβδου, καταχρυσώσαντα, δοῦναι σφι· τοὺς δὲ, δεξαμένους, οὕτω δὴ ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι.—Thalia, lvi.

Romans, false coiners and those who harboured them were alike open to impeachment by any person; and the accuser was amply rewarded according to his condition, free persons being exempted from taxes and tributes, and slaves receiving their freedom. The forger was denied an appeal to the emperor, and death was awarded to those who permitted the accused to escape from custody;⁴ even general pardons did not include the forger.⁵ In the consular times false coiners, if freemen, were condemned to the beasts, while slaves were punished with death. The laws of Constantine the Great adjudged false coiners to be guilty of high treason, and condemned them to be burnt alive. Beauvais, in his interesting treatise on the revenue and false money of the Romans, observes, that Ulpian's statement⁶ that false coiners were condemned to the beasts, applies only to the very dregs of the people, persons of birth and distinction being punished by the confiscation of their estates and perpetual banishment. In the time of Constantine this crime had so increased, that the emperor resolved to exterminate the offenders; he published a law, A.D. 319, wherein he ordains, that any magistrate found guilty of the crime of false coining shall be banished to one of the remotest towns of the empire, and reserves to himself the power of confiscating his estate. A person of the humblest class of citizens was sentenced to perpetual exile, and his effects confiscated; and the slave was condemned to death. No punishment was awarded to persons of rank!

⁴ Cod. Theodos. leg. 2. De Falsa Moneta.

⁵ Idem. leg. 6. De Indulg. Criminum.

⁶ "Quicumque numos aureos raserint, tinxerint, finxerint, siquidem sint liberi, ad bestias dentur, si servi, summo supplicio adficiantur."

This law was insufficient to check the evil, and, two years afterwards, another was enacted, condemning persons of every class to death. It was renewed A.D. 326, and confiscation of estate was added to the penalty of death. The kind of death is, however, not described, these laws having relation solely to the forgers of silver. Those who counterfeited or clipped gold⁷ were adjudged to be burnt by the law above-mentioned, which was enacted A.D. 317.

In the Anglo-Saxon times, the laws of Athelstan declare, that a man accused of false coining shall go to the three-fold ordeal, and, if guilty, suffer death.⁸ And, in another place, moneyers who illegally work in a wood or elsewhere, shall forfeit their lives, unless pardoned by the king.⁹ By the laws of Æthelstan, he who counterfeited the coin was adjudged to lose the hand wherewith he committed the crime.¹⁰

The laws of Canute, though they deprecate sanguinary punishments in general, doom the forger to lose both hands, which are not to be ransomed either with gold or silver.¹¹

How far these severe enactments tended to check the

⁷ Siquis solidi circulum circumciderit.—Cod. Theod. See Beauvais.

⁸ Anð ælc mýnrepe þe man tihð þ̅ f̅alr feoh floga rýppan hit forboden p̅ær zange to þ̅umfealdan opðale. z̅if he f̅ul beo f̅lea hine man.—Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Thorpe, Vol. I. p. 296.

⁹ Anð þa mýnrepar þe inne puđu p̅ýpceð oppe ellefhp̅ær. þ̅ þa bion heopa feoper f̅cýlbiz.—Ibid. p. 298.

¹⁰ Anð z̅if re mýnrepe f̅ul purðe. f̅lea man of þa hand þe he þ̅ f̅ul mið pophte. ȝ fette uppon þa mýnet-f̅míððan.—Ibid. p. 206.

¹¹ ȝ reþe of̅er þ̅r f̅alr p̅ýpce þolize þ̅ærð̅a handa þe he f̅alr mið pophte ȝ he h̅i mið nanum þ̅ingum' ne z̅ebicze. ne mið zolbe ne mið feolf̅ne.—Ibid. p. 380.

practices of the forger in the days of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, we have no means of judging; but we have good evidence that, under the Norman rule, the crime of forging increased to such a degree, that, at a grand council of the nation, assembled at London by Henry the First, A.D. 1105, it was deemed necessary to add to the loss of the guilty hand other horrible mutilations, namely, deprivation of sight and emasculation.¹² Ruding, after remarking on the commentaries of Fleta, says, that the crime of forging appears to have been treason by the common law, but was not declared to be so by any statute until the 25th of Edward III., by which, the counterfeiting of the king's coin, or the bringing into the realm counterfeit money to the likeness of the authorised currency, were made treason. Sir Edward Coke says, "It is to be known, that if any do counterfeit the king's coin, contrary to this statute of 25 Edward III., he shall have punishment of his body, but as in case of petit treason, that is, to be drawn and hanged till he be dead; but the forfeiture of his hands is as in other cases of high treason, for this statute is but a declaration of the common law; and the reason of his corporal punishment is, for that in this case he was only drawn and hanged at the common law, but a woman in that case was to be burnt." He then refers to the case of the Abbot of Missenden, in the county of Buckingham, who, for counterfeiting the king's money, was condemned to be drawn and hanged, but not quartered.

It would be tedious to recite the various laws enacted by the Roman emperors against forging, especially as it has been already done by Beauvais. These laws are sufficient to shew, that under the emperors the crime had

¹² Knighton, Brompton, Henry of Huntingdon, Hoveden, &c.

increased to an alarming extent. Of this, however, we have the best evidence in the cabinets of our collectors. Ancient forgeries of the coins of Ægina, of the far famed Darics, of the Consular series, and the extensive list of the emperors, attest the cunning and the ingenuity of the dishonest of past ages. Of those cities of antiquity in which luxury is known to have prevailed, we have numerous examples of false coins; but I shall here read to you a letter on this subject from a gentleman, well known for his intimate acquaintance with Greek numismatics. On my mentioning to Mr. Burgon that I was preparing a paper on the forgery of the public money, and soliciting information, he most promptly and kindly responded to my request, and at once communicated to me a letter, containing some most interesting particulars, which I shall read to you entire, in preference to engrafting it upon any observations of my own:—

Stoke Newington, April 19, 1843.

“ My dear Sir,

“ Your recollection of my having told you that I had seen many specimens of very early forgeries of Greek coins is quite correct. My impression is, that the art of the forger began to be exercised at the period of the beginning of coinage. I have, for instance, seen several forged specimens (from time to time) of the most rude and early coins of Ægina, which I think we may look upon as the earliest of the coins of Greece. If from that country we turn to the coins of Asia, I have also seen several examples of ancient forgeries of the most early coins of that quarter of the globe, namely, those primitive Lydian coins, having on the obverse the forepart of a lion facing the forepart of a bull, and generally of very elongated

shape, with two unequal and rude indentations on the reverse.

“ But I think, on the whole, that, from what I have observed of ancient forgeries of the silver coins of Greece and Asia, the crime must have been far less prevalent in those countries than in Magna Græcia. Forgeries of coins of Athens, for instance, are comparatively rare ; as well as of Thebes, Corinth, Sicyon, Argos, &c., of which places, however, the coins are abundant and common. The same remark will apply to the coins of Alexander the Great, which were struck in such abundance, as to form a large portion of the currency of all Asia Minor, from the time of his death to the period of Augustus. Yet plated coins of Alexander are comparatively rare.

“ I must not, however, omit to notice, that although the regal coins of Macedon, and also those of Syria, generally speaking, offer few forgeries, there is a most remarkable, and indeed I may say, a most surprising exception to be noted in the Macedonian series, in the coins of Amyntas the Second. These coins present a question of very difficult solution, being *almost all plated*, or (as I consider them), ancient forgeries. How far the government of this king may have connived at the fraud, it is now impossible to say. The fact, however, is so : and to such an extent, that I almost doubt if ever I saw a coin of this king, of pure silver ; those which appear so, when submitted to the test of the hydrostatic balance, being proved to be short of the specific gravity of pure silver. The result of my experiments in this way having led me to the conclusion, that coins, the specific gravity of which falls under 9·000, are plated coins. The specific gravity of genuine Greek coins, of silver, being very seldom under 10·000—but pardon this digression.

“ To return to the question of ancient forgeries, I have uniformly noticed them to be most abundantly found to belong to the most luxurious, populous, and wealthy cities of Magna Græcia; such, in particular, as Tarentum, Metapontum, and Thurium. I need not remind you, that the inhabitants of this last city had the Sybarites for ancestors, whose extravagance and luxury passed into a proverb. Nor is it surprising that the luxury and vice of those celebrated cities should have led to crime; and among crimes, to the forging of money, as furnishing the means for the more easy gratification of those sensual indulgences, which were universally enjoyed by the rich in those dissipated and wealthy cities. Many of the coins of the places in question having been originally very thickly coated, or *cased* with silver (called by the French, *fourrées*), pass even now among collectors without suspicion. The full weight of such coins as those I am more particularly alluding to, being *about* 120 grains troy, they will generally be found to be ancient forgeries if they (being well preserved) only weigh 100 grains or under. And the specific gravity instrument will immediately prove this. I have used for the last twenty years a very useful one, manufactured by Mr. Bate, in the Poultry, and I believe invented or improved by him. It is not only infinitely less expensive, but more handy and useful for all common practical purposes, than the hydrostatic balance, and goes to a great degree of accuracy if carefully used, and proper attention paid to the *cleanness* of the coin, as well as to the temperature of the air and water while in use.

“ On referring to a common-place book, I find the following memoranda on this subject, which I made above twenty years ago, and if they interest you with respect to your intended paper on false coins, pray use them as

you may find suitable, as well as any part, or the whole, of this long epistle.

	Specific Gravity.
An English shilling	10·247
Primitive Lydian coin, lion and bull facing	} 10·212
Another, but an old forgery	
Tetradrachm of Nicomedes	7·926 thickly plated.
Coin of Maussolus	10·070
Another	10·328
Another	10·322
Another	10·479
Pixodarus (now in Brit. Mus.)	10·867
Another primitive Lydian, lion and bull facing	} 10·025
Another	
Another	9·938
Another	10·425
Another	10·402

These differences shew, that the art of refining was ill understood, or not practised, when these last four very early coins were struck.

	Specific Gravity.
Coin of Thurium	10 277
——— Neapolis (Campaniæ)	9·675
——— Macedon. <i>Obv.</i> buckler, } <i>Rev.</i> prow of galley	} 10·441
Another	
Another	10·166
Another	8·454 { filed, and proved to be plated.
Another	10·218
Another	10·344
Another	10·128
Another	10·468
Another	10·242
Another	9·655 { filed, and proved to be of silver.
Another	10·243

so that, as I said before, coins *may be* of silver, a little under 10·000, but under 9·000 will probably always be found to be ancient forgeries, when they belong to cities not in the habit of coining *base silver*. I may also add a concluding remark, not to the honour of the cities before

named, of Magna Græcia, that the style of art on these false coins being of the fine period, one is reluctantly led to infer, that during the most flourishing and glorious epochs of their history, public morals were not at all improved or benefited. With much regard, believe me,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Yours very truly,

“ THOMAS BURGON.

“ P.S.—The process used by the forgers of these coins will not have escaped your observation. It must have been as follows. The piece of copper intended to be struck, was submitted to a preliminary adjustment as to size and shape, and then was *most thickly plated* by the common process. The piece being then ready for striking, was struck by the usual process, *as if it had been of pure silver*. The irregularity (or rather the difference) in the expansive powers of the two metals during the operation of striking, was compensated for, or overcome, by the thickness of the coating of silver, which though it some times cracked and burst, was generally sufficiently ductile to conceal the copper effectually.

“ J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.”

Without remarking on the obvious value of the information which this letter gives us regarding the practices of the Greek falsarii, I proceed to notice the works of Roman forgers.

Pliny informs us, that in his time, the forged denarius, plated with silver, was considered a curiosity, and purchased at the price of several genuine pieces.¹³ It is

¹³ Falsi denarii spectatur exemplar ; pluribusque veris denariis adulterinus emitur.—*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxviii. c. 47.

difficult to reconcile this with the fact, that false denarii must have abounded at the period in which he wrote. Plated coins of the emperor Claudius occur so frequently, that in forming a series of imperial denarii, a denarius of silver is not very easily obtained, four in every five being plated; a circumstance which warrants a suspicion that Claudius, or his mint-master, were the forgers. It is the same with the coins of Pausanias, king of Macedonia, which are invariably found to be of copper, plated with silver. Indeed, Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna, cites a specimen of good silver, in his cabinet, as something remarkable.¹⁴ M. de Cadalvene, remarking on this very coin, observes, that notwithstanding the number of plated coins of Pausanias, it cannot be supposed that they were all executed by forgers, as some numismatists have advanced. "On ne saurait raisonnablement supposer," observes he, "qu'elles aient été fabriquées en si grande quantité que celles-la seules soient restées, et encore moins que le hazard seul n'eut conservé que celles-la."

In addition to the remarkable circumstance, that so many of the denarii of Claudius are discovered to be plated, and in support of the opinion, which has been entertained, that this emperor permitted such a coinage to take place in his mint, we have the direct testimony of two historians, that such frauds were sometimes practised by the emperors. Suetonius acquaints us, that Julius Cæsar, in time of necessity, took from the treasury of the Capitol three thousand pounds weight of gold, and substituted the same quantity of gilded brass;¹⁵ and in later times, as we are informed by Dion Cassius, Caracalla

¹⁴ Num. Chron. Vol. III. p. 141.

¹⁵ In primo consulatu tria millia pondo auri furatus e capitolio; tantundem inaurati æris reposuit. In Cæs. c. 54.

issued pieces of lead gilt with gold, and copper plated with silver.¹⁶

The existence of such vast numbers of plated coins has been accounted for in various ways. Some have supposed that they escaped the crucible in ancient times, in consequence of their being discovered to be plated; but this can hardly be admitted, as there is good reason to believe, that in those days it was extremely difficult to detect them. Thus Petronius¹⁷ speaks of two most difficult arts; that of the physician, who had to prescribe for internal diseases, and that of the nummularius, whose province it was to detect the brass in a false coin—*per argentum æs videt*. The Roman denarii were too thick to allow of the modern test by ringing, and nothing but the file would enable the receiver of spurious coin to detect its quality. Tacitus says of the Germans, “*Pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque;*”¹⁸ i. e. they preferred the oldest denarii which had the biga type, and were notched round the edges.¹⁹ The barbarians were, however, no match for civilised duplicity. The Roman forgers soon supplied them with spurious denarii carefully notched, and afterwards plated. Even of these serrated forgeries specimens still exist. Pliny informs us, that the soldiers of Antony mutinied, because he had mixed iron with the denarii;²⁰ and Pinkerton refers to a denarius of

¹⁶ Lib. lxxvii. c. 14.

¹⁷ S. 56.

¹⁸ De Morib. Germ. cap. v. Modern forgers have sometimes notched their spurious pieces before washing or plating them.

¹⁹ There were other reasons for this preference. The denarii of the time of Tacitus weigh on the average 52 grains; those of ancient fabric 60.

²⁰ Muscuit denario Triumvir Antonius ferrum.—Lib. xxxiii. 9. The words which follow:—“*Miscuit æri falsæ monetæ,*” are further proof of the use of brass in false coins.

the triumvir, which flew to the magnet like iron.²¹ The coin in question was shewn to me by the possessor, the late Mr. Douce, who informed me that he had communicated it to Pinkerton. This piece is doubtless now in the Bodleian Library, with the other coins of Mr. Douce. It is of the LEG. VI. Thus far the account of Pliny is corroborated; but I think it right to mention, that I have examined, and tried with the magnet, many hundreds of the legionary denarii of Antony, without discovering a second example containing iron. The metal generally used as the *anima* of a false coin was copper, the oxide of which may sometimes be seen cropping out through the coating of silver. Nevertheless, it is evident that iron was sometimes used, even at a later period, since Frölich mentions two ancient forgeries of denarii of Severus in that metal.²²

In the reign of Severus there were important alterations in the standard or quality of the authorised coins; and of these alterations the forgers of the period appear to have taken advantage.²³ Hitherto the forger *plated* his spurious coins: but when the public money was considerably debased, the same degree of skill was no longer necessary; and he who could form a mould, could with

²¹ Essay on Medals, vol. i. p. 43.

²² Quatuor Tent. p. 364. We learn, however, from Petronius, in the passage above quoted, that brass or copper were generally used in the fabrication of false coins.

²³ The assay of Roman Denarii prefixed to my Descript. Catalogue of Roman Coins, shews that long previous to this reign the silver was much reduced; and Plautus, who died more than a century and a half B.C., seems to hint, in the prologue to his *Casina*, that even in those early days, the quality of Roman silver was already reduced below its primitive standard.

Nam nunc novæ, quæ prodeunt, Comediæ,
Multo sunt nequiores, quam nummi novi.

facility create a spurious coin, the quality of which could only be detected by assay, a process which in those days must have been but imperfectly known.

Apuleius, who flourished in the reigns of the Antonines, shews that in those days false coins abounded, and that it was necessary to submit sums of money to be examined by the *nummularius* or changer, in order that their genuineness might be tested.

Now, at the time in question, the public money must have been issued at a certain standard, which, although not so high as that of former reigns, was nevertheless uniform and unvaried; but, in subsequent reigns, and especially in those of Severus and his sons, when more serious reductions in the silver coin were effected, the forgers could put in circulation an abundance of false money without fear of detection; for we have no evidence, that, on the issue of a new coinage, the standard or quality was proclaimed by public authority; so that, unless the forger overreached himself by making the spurious coins of too low a standard, he might issue them with impunity.

Neumann has taken the trouble to give a catalogue of false or plated coins in the cabinet of Vienna.²⁴ It would not be a difficult task to swell this list considerably, and indeed to refer to examples of base money of almost every consular family, and throughout the long list of the emperors. There are some specimens, however, which occur so frequently, that either the forgers enjoyed great license at the time the genuine coins were in circulation, or the particular type could be more successfully imitated than others. Without noticing all the types which occur on plated coins of the imperial series, I will mention one with

²⁴ Roman Num. Anecdoti, Vol. II. p. 202.

which every member of the Numismatic Society must be acquainted; I allude to that denarius of Augustus, which represents on the reverse Caius and Lucius standing with the sacred shields. *All* the coins of this type appear to be plated. Indeed, as before mentioned, plated coins of Claudius and of Domitilla are so frequent, and so much exceed the number which are found of good metal throughout, that it may be conjectured either Claudius, or his officers of the mint, were the forgers. Indeed, there can be but little doubt that spurious coins were issued from the public mints, whenever the necessities of the state were pressing. The rapacity, luxury, and prodigality of many of the Roman emperors, and their immense military establishments, must have occasionally involved them in great difficulties, and led to results similar to those which have stamped with everlasting infamy the reign of our eighth Henry, the first English monarch who debased the public money.

The severe punishments of the middle ages were insufficient to check the crime of forging, which appears to have been almost exclusively practised by the Jews and the ecclesiastics.²⁵ The more frequent crime, however, of the former, was clipping and filing, while the manufactory of base coin went on undisturbed in the solitude of the cloister. This is not mere conjecture, as will be shewn hereafter.

It is quite clear, that at this period, while the church was thundering her anathemas against the forgers of the public money, many of her sons were busily engaged in its

²⁵ Sometimes the moneyers themselves were busy. In 1118, according to Prynn, Algar and Sprackeling were fined ten marks of silver, to be quit of a plea, or accusation, of having coined false money. Seven years afterwards, ninety-four moneyers underwent the horrible punishment of the time.

fabrication. In the year 1123, the crime had increased so much, that forgers and circulators of base coin were declared by the council of Lateran to be "accursed, oppressors of the poor, disturbers of the state, and excommunicated."²⁶

On the accession of Henry II., the money was found in so wretched a state, that a new coinage was deemed absolutely necessary. Hollingshed says, that this king caused a stop to the circulation of certain pieces termed "Basels," doubtless some continental coins of inferior value and standard to the English penny struck at Basle, brought in by foreigners. Some of the moneyers, it is said, were at this time mutilated and fined for malpractices. Besides other punishments, they were bound two and two, and carried in carts to the king's court.²⁷

In the twelfth century, the money-changers of the continent reaped a plentiful harvest, by selecting the Poitevine money from that of the Tournois standard, to which it was superior. Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont, an able French numismatist, says of the Poitevine coins, "Leur retrait paraît avoir été complet dès 1215, puisqu'on ne les retrouve plus mentionnées dans les chartes du pays."²⁸ The number of false pieces, observes this writer, coined in imitation of the Poitevine money, led to the name of *Pictavinator*, which was given to forgers and clippers of the public money, as appears by these lines in Ducange:—²⁹

²⁶ By the Council of Tours, held in 1583, all who had received false money, or that which might be suspected as such, were forbidden to circulate it, although they were not concerned in the fabrication of it, and were even ignorant of the person by whom it was counterfeited. Ruding, from the *Notitia Ecclesiastica*, pp. 413, 659.

²⁷ Ruding, sub anno 1159.

²⁸ *Revue Numismatique* An. 1838.

²⁹ *Voce Pictavina*.

“ Et si est fausse serrurière,
Et une fausse monnoière,
Et une *Poitevine*resse,
Et de deniers mesconteresse.”

An ancient author says, that in the time of Stephen, every man debased the coins at his pleasure.³⁰ The rarity of this king's money would render expensive any experiments on its fineness; but it is extremely probable that many pieces would be found to be much alloyed. Their execution is notoriously rude and imperfect, and some of them may be the work of forgers.

In the eighth year of Richard I., among other items in an account rendered by the chamberlain of London, is “ sixteen shillings ten pence, the chattells of certain clippers.”

In the reign of John, inquiry was directed to be made throughout the realm for clippers of the coin; and it was commanded, that the offending parties should be committed to prison, and their goods seized. The author of the *Annals of Waverly* relates a curious anecdote of this king when at Northampton in 1212. It appears that John, in the hope of intimidating the Pope's nuncios, who had then pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, caused the sheriff to bring before him all prisoners in his custody, whom he condemned to most cruel mutilations. Among these unfortunate wretches was a priest who had been detected in counterfeiting the coin, and whom the king ordered to be hanged forthwith. Pandulph, one of the nuncios, on hearing this, threatened those who should touch the ecclesiastic with excommunication, and went out to procure a candle for that purpose. John, alarmed at the threat, followed Pandulph, and delivered the priest into his hands, that he might do justice upon him, but the nuncio set him at liberty.³¹

³⁰ Simon Dunelm.

³¹ Ibid. vol. I. p. 180.

In the sixth year of Henry III., the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports of Yarmouth and Dunwich were commanded by writ to inquire concerning falsifiers and clippers of the coin. One of the proclamations in this reign commands, that no clipped money shall be current; and that if any for the future shall be found, it should be bored through and returned to the owner. In the year 1270 (his fifty-fourth year), Henry ordered a general proof and assay of the coins to be made throughout the kingdom, a fact sufficient to shew, that at this period much false money was in circulation. This order does not appear to have had the desired effect; for, on the accession of Edward I., multitudes of Jews, as well as Christians, suffered the severe punishment of the time. The chroniclers, Harding and Langtoft, allude to these punishments, which, however, were insufficient to check the evil. The introduction of foreign coin was also as frequent as ever, and the temptation to profit by this means appears to have been too great for human cupidity. Among these were pieces popularly termed pollards and crockards, scaldings, brabants, eagles, leonines, sleepings, &c.

It has been seen, that the purity of the English penny led to its imitation by forgers at home, and by the municipal authorities and princes of the continent.³² It was the same with those elegant gold coins called florens, from the city of Florence, in which they were first struck.³³ These pieces were said to be twenty-four carats fine, and the temptation to forge them of inferior standard was too great to be resisted. Giovanni Villani relates, that the crime of forging had increased to such an extent in the

³² See examples of this money in Snelling on the Counterfeit Sterlings. 4to.

³³ According to Giovanni Villani, A.D. 1252.

Pontificate of John XXII., that his Holiness, alarmed at the progress of so great an evil, made a grand procession, in the course of which he excommunicated those who had struck florens of inferior standard.³⁴ Among the forgers of this period was Adamo of Brescia, who, at the instigation of Guido, Alessandro, and Aghinulfo, lords of Romena, forged florens of three carats of alloy. He thus speaks in Dante:—

“Ivi é Romena, la dov’io falsai
La lega suggellata del Batista,
Perch’io il corpo suso arso lasciai.”³⁵

And afterwards:—

“Io son per lor tra si fatta famiglia :
Ei m’ indussero a battere i fiorini,
Ch’ avevan tre carati di mondiglia.”³⁶

By the statute of Frankpledge, made in the eighteenth year of Edward II. (A.D. 1325), jurors were required by their oath to report to the king concerning all clipping and coining which might come to their knowledge. But the laws against the forgery of the coin appear to have been feebly enforced by this unfortunate king; since his son and successor, on coming to the throne, found it necessary to issue proclamations for the correction of the currency: for

³⁴ “Il Papa (Giovanni XXII.) fece grandi processi, e scomunica contro chi facesse battere, o batessi Fiorini d’oro contrafatti e falsi alla forma di quei di Firenze.”

³⁵ Dell’ Inferno, Cant. XXX. l. 73. Thus aptly rendered by Cary:—

“There is Romena, where I falsified
The metal with the Baptist’s form impressed,
For which on earth I left my body burnt!”

The law of Constantine the Great, adjudging forgers to be burnt, would appear by this to have been transmitted to the Italians. Even in England, up to a late period, women were burnt for forging.

³⁶ Line 88 “————— they brought me down
Among this tribe: induced by them I stamped
The florens with three carats of alloy.”

Edward III., in his first year, while the queen-mother yet retained her power, directed that the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer should make strict inquiry after counterfeit and light money, said to have been brought into England by natives as well as foreigners. All manner of black money was decried, and was not on any account to be current one month after the proclamation.

Ruding³⁷ gives an account of a curious fraud practised at this time by Salamon de Ripple, a monk of the abbey of St. Augustin, in Canterbury, a receiver of the tenths and fifteenths in that diocese, as deputy for the abbot. The cunning father made a balance which he called a penny pise, and selecting twenty shillings in old heavy pennies, he weighed the money which he received against them, so that those who thought to pay twenty shillings, were forced to pay from three to five shillings more. Though this piece of knavery was performed without the knowledge of the abbot, he was nevertheless adjudged to pay a fine of eighty pounds, and to refund the money which his deputy had unjustly taken. This appears to have been a very frequent practice in the middle ages, as we learn from *Piers Plowman*. Coveitise says, among other rogueries,

“ ——— in my youthe,
I lerned among Lombardes
And Jewes a lesson,
To weye pens with a peis,
And pare the hevyeste,
And lene it for love of the cros.”³⁸

It may be readily imagined, that if such frauds were frequent in the middle ages, they were still more common in earlier times.

³⁷ *Annals*, vol. i., p. 211.

³⁸ *The Vision and Creed of Piers Plowman*, vol. i. p. 91, line 2954. A very elegant edition of this remarkable poem, edited by Mr. Wright, has just been published by Pickering.

In 1339, black money, called "turneys" (Tournois), is said to have been made in Ireland; and its circulation was by proclamation prohibited, upon pain of forfeiture of money and goods. Subsequently, however, it was found that great inconvenience had arisen in consequence of the prohibition, on account of the scarcity of sterling money; and then another proclamation was issued, which stated, that if the currency of these coins was found more convenient, it should be continued until other money was provided! Two years afterwards, the mayor and bailiffs of Dover were ordered to make proclamation for the better observance of the statute respecting black money³⁹. As this writ was directed to the authorities of that port only, Ruding supposes that some large importation had been made there about that time.

In 1342 and 1343, so much light money had been introduced into the Channel Islands, that the government receivers were commanded to receive good coin only.

In 1346, the Commons of England petitioned against the introduction of the continental coins termed *Lusshebourne* pieces, which might be readily mistaken for genuine coins. Chaucer's monk says:—

" This maketh that our wives wol assaye
Religious folk, for they moun better paye
Of Venus payementes than mowen we :
God wote, no Lussheburghes payen ye."⁴⁰

While honest Piers Plowman sings:—

" As in Lussheburwes is a luther alay
And yet loketh he lik a sterlyng,
The merk of that monee is good,
Ac the metal is feble."

³⁹ Ruding, vol. i. p. 213.

⁴⁰ Prologue to the Monk's Tale. These pieces were struck at Luxemburg. Specimens may be seen in the *Blätter für Münzkunde* for 1839, p. 94.

Notwithstanding this petition, which was received with every attention, the complaint was renewed the following year. It is said, that at this period several merchants suffered the extreme penalty of the law for offences against the coin.

In the reign of Richard II., who ascended the throne in 1377, the complaints against clipping and false coining were renewed. Hearne, in his Preface to Hemingford, lays this crime on the Wiclifites.⁴¹

But it would be tedious to recount all the complaints and petitions made by the English people in the middle ages against forging, clipping, the introduction of light foreign coins, and the circulating of what was termed "black money."

I cannot forbear to notice a criminal of rank in this century. Jeanne de Boulogne, countess of Boulogne and Auvergne, was convicted of the crime of forging in the year 1422, having made in caves and secret places of her chateau of St. Supplice, in the diocese of Toulouse, false money bearing the royal name, but of inferior value, standard, and weight.⁴²

About the year 1447, there were complaints of clipped and counterfeit coin in Ireland, and of the circulation of spurious coin called "O'Reyley's money."⁴³

By the statute of Henry VII., A.D. 1487, it was made treason to counterfeit the foreign coins of gold or silver permitted to be current in England, many persons having been guilty of this crime, because they were aware that the forging of such coins was neither treason nor felony.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Ruding, sub anno 1379.

⁴² Observations sur les Monnaies de Boulogne, etc. Par A. F. Dufaitelle, 8vo., p. 16.

⁴³ Simon's Essay, App. No. III.

⁴⁴ Ruding, vol. i., p. 294.

Fabian informs us, that in the year 1505, a money-taker, one of the coiners of the Tower, was drawn and hanged at Tyburn. The same chronicler, under the 37th year of Henry VIII., says, "This yere, in Februarie, should a woman haue been brent in Smithfield for clipping of gold, but the kynges pardon came, she beying at the stake redy to be brente."

About the year 1507, the infamous agents of the royal miser, Henry VII., prosecuted Sir William Capel, some time lord mayor of London, for remissness in not punishing some false coiners, for which pretended crime he was fined two thousand pounds. Protesting against this injustice, he broke out into violent abuse of the ministers; and, refusing to pay the fine, was committed to the Tower, where he continued in custody during the life of the king.⁴⁵

Gerard Maylines, in his "Maintenance of Free Trade," says, Henry VIII. "granted letters patent to divers of his nobles to make base monies of their own plate," &c., an assertion, for the truth of which he quotes no authority.

I pass over the base coinage, by *authority*, of the reigns of Henry VIII., and his son and successor, a subject so well known, and upon which so much has been said and written. In the reign of the latter monarch (A.D. 1548), Sir William Sharrington confessed to his having counterfeited, in the mint at Bristol, "twelve thousand pounds of coins," resembling the testoons of the time, besides other malpractices, such as falsifying his accounts, and clipping and shearing. It is alleged against the king's uncle, Sir Thomas Seymour, that these extensive forgeries were undertaken by Sharrington, to aid that personage in his traitorous designs. Many interesting particulars, relative

⁴⁵ Stow, Ann. Engl.

to this extraordinary forgery, will be found in Ruding's Annals.⁴⁶

In 1548, a proclamation was issued, in which it is stated, that the testoons, groats, and other coins had been counterfeited "beyond the seas," and "privily brought into the realm."

In 1568, according to the chroniclers, Philip Mestrelle was hung and quartered at Tyburn for coining gold. At the same time, two Englishmen suffered for offences against the coin. One of them had been found guilty of clipping silver; the other had struck testoons in *tin*.

In 1577, Richard Robinson, a goldsmith, was hanged at Tyburn for clipping gold; and about the same period, John de Ley, a Frenchman, and five English gentlemen, were found guilty of counterfeiting, and suffered at Norwich the extreme penalty. Hollingshed speaks of a very daring forger in Ireland, named Orwarke, in the following year, who maintained a number of false coiners.

From a letter addressed by Richard Martyn, warden of the Mint, to the lord treasurer, Burleigh, in the year 1580, it appears that the coins of the realm, besides those which were permitted to be current, were forged. Bull, a moneyer of the Mint, and one Alsope, were detected making false angels, of sixty shillings the ounce. Eight persons were apprehended for counterfeiting foreign money.

1586. In this year there was an Irish statute against forging and counterfeiting foreign coins. It was a copy of the 14th Elizabeth, chap. iii.

There was a piece of roguery common in the days of Elizabeth, which may be noticed here. The half-shilling, quarter-shilling, and three-halfpenny, and three-farthing

⁴⁶ Vol. i., p. 314.

pieces, were distinguished from the groat and penny, by the full-blown rose behind the queen's bust. It was a practice to erase this rose, so as to make the piece resemble one of higher value. In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, Lovelass says of Morecraft, the miser,

“ He had a bastard, his own toward issue,
Whipped and then cropped, for *washing out the roses*
In three farthings to make them pence.”

Martin Folkes says he had once seen a groat, on which some knave had stamped a rose, to make it look like a sixpence !

In the *Public Intelligencer*, October 22 to 29, 1655, is an advertisement concerning one Abraham Stapley, a forger, who appears to have been a fellow of some skill, and to have engraved dies. It states, that “this Abraham Stapley is a false coiner of money; for in his house at Deptford were found several false coining irons for half-crowns, and false half-crowns coined with the date of 1655. And this is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that shall receive any of the said money of Stapley's, dated 1655: there being none of that date in his highness' mint coined to this day, the 26th of October.”⁴⁷ I have never seen a forged piece with the date 1655.

Having thus brought to your notice some of the principal facts connected with the practices of forgers in past times, I shall reserve my remarks on the false coining of our own days for some future opportunity, and conclude with exhibiting to you a few specimens of this nefarious art.

⁴⁷ See a Letter of Sir H. Ellis to the President of the Numismatic Society. *Numismatic Journal*, Vol. I. p. 274.

- No. 1. Is a coin of Velia, in Campania, of a well known type. This piece is thickly plated with silver, and is a fair specimen of the work of the Greek forgers.
2. Is a Denarius of the consular family Porcia, plated on copper, precisely in the same manner as the former coin.
3. Is a Denarius of the Emperor Claudius. R. A triumphal arch, with the inscription DE BRITANNIS. This also is plated on copper.
4. An ancient British coin of copper, similar to that engraved in Ruding, Plate III, Nos. 44 and 52, thickly plated with silver. It is probable that other coins of this type will, on examination, be found to be plated. The Gauls, as we learn from Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* l. xxxiv. c. 17), were very skilful in the art of plating; and the Britons would appear to have learnt it from their more civilized neighbours, of whose plated coins I have seen many specimens.
5. Is an imitation of the aureus of the emperor Tiberius Constantine; copper, washed with gold. I have seen a copper coin of the emperor Probus, which has been similarly disguised.
- 6, 7. Are very remarkable examples of spurious coins. One is an imitation of a half-crown of Charles I.; the other of "the Ormond crown." Specimens of forged coins of Charles I. are not uncommon; and those of the Ormond Crown are not very rare. That forged money of Charles I. should occur is by no means surprising, when we consider the circumstances under which large quantities of his coins were struck;⁴⁸ but how are we to account for the existence of forged examples of pieces rudely and hastily coined during a time of siege, when life and property were not safe for a single hour, and when it is scarcely possible to conceive the forger could have found a hiding-place in which to ply his infamous craft? The subject is so perplexing, that I leave it to the more experienced for explanation. Both these pieces are plated on copper, precisely in the manner of the ancient forged coins.

⁴⁸ It is mentioned, to the honour of this king, that in the most pressing exigencies of his times, he never resorted to the expedient of debasing the coin. This contrasts strongly with the conduct of James II., who obliged the Irish people to receive coins struck in brass, with their fictitious value in pence stamped upon them, i. e. VI., XII., XXX.

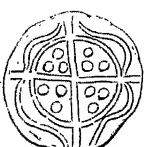
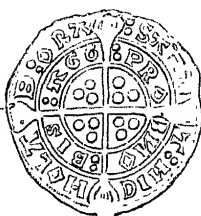
8. A false shilling of the Commonwealth, date 1658, struck in base metal, evidently from a die prepared by the forger himself. Could this, though not of the date previously alluded to, be one of the efforts of Stapley?
9. Is a Spanish dollar, with about a hundred "chops" upon it; and which has evidently circulated extensively for some years among the Chinese, who never suspected that it was copper plated with silver.
10. May be paralleled with the former. It is an imitation in brass of a Spanish dollar, with the countermark of the head of George III. It is well known that the Spanish dollars were thus stamped, in England, on the neck of the bust, in the year 1797; and that they were immediately afterwards counterfeited in such numbers, that it led to the stamping of bank dollars.
11. Is a rupee of the East India Company; and though the stamp is that of the authorised die, and the piece is not, strictly speaking, a forgery, it yet served the purposes of a false coin, a hole having been drilled in the side, and the piece being completely hollowed, and then filled up with lead. This, I am informed, is a very common practice in the East Indies, and would, I doubt not, be much too tedious for dishonest Europeans.
- 12, 13. Are specimens of false dollars, on which I may hereafter, with your permission, venture to remark, when I notice some of the efforts of our modern *falsarii*.

V.

LEADEN TOKENS.

FIVE years ago, a few leaden tokens, of a kind previously unknown to English numismatists, were discovered at Bury St. Edmund's; and as lately as Christmas last, several others were discovered in the same locality. Two of these were exhibited at the November meeting of the Numismatic Society, of one of which, and of seven others,

B



I am enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Wire, of Colchester, to give a representation in the accompanying Plate.

No. 1.—Head of a bishop, looking to the right (three quarter face), richly mitred. To the left and right are the letters S and N, the initials of "Sanctus Nicholas," interlaced with the staves of two crosiers. The legend is SANCTE NICHOLAE ORA PRO NOBIS. The reverse type, three pellets in each angle of a cross, extending to the edge of the piece, is copied from the groats of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The outer legend is ECCE NOVA FACIES QNIA, and the inner AVE REX GENTIS.

2.—A mitre surrounded by the legend NICOLAE ORA PRO NO.

R.—A cross, with three pellets in each angle, and AVE REX GENTIS.

3.—A mitre, with SANCTVS NICHOLAVS. The reverse presents the same legend and type, as the last. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, differ from this in the form of the mitre, and in some other unimportant particulars. These five pieces are of the penny size, as No. 1; and the following are of the size of groats.

7.—Head of a bishop, as on No. 1. To the left is the letter S, interlaced with the staff of a crosier; and to the right the letter N. The legend is ORA PRO NOBIS BEATE NICHOLAE EPI. The cross on the reverse appears to be *fourchée*, as on the groats of Henry VII. The outer legend is SANCT NICHOLAE ORA; and the inner, PRO NOBIS AGG.

8.—This piece presents on the obverse a mitre and crosier; and on the reverse a cross with pellets. Zigzag and wavy lines supply the place of legends.

These curious tokens are undoubtedly relics of a very singular custom which prevailed during the middle ages in all the collegiate churches of this and other Christian countries, the election and consecration of a boy-bishop, in solemn commemoration of the murder of the Innocents. St. Nicholas was peculiarly the patron of children, and annually on his festival, the children of the choir chose

from amongst themselves a bishop, who during his brief pontificate (which in this country terminated on Childermas, or Innocents' day, but in some continental churches was protracted for a month), performed, with the exception of mass, all the services of the church, held visitations in his little diocese, and exacted canonical obedience from his companions, who officiated as prebendaries, and accompanied him in solemn processions. The inventories which have been published of the vestments worn by these boy-bishops, and a tomb in the cathedral church of Salisbury, presenting the sculptured effigy of a child in full pontifical costume, prove that the same pomp and state which in those days graced the real bishops during life, and after death attended their mortal remains to the tomb, were extended to their juvenile cotemporaries, the bishops of Innocents.

Many continental, and a few English prelates (amongst others the abbot of St. Edmundsbury), enjoyed during the middle ages the right of coinage, and of all their numerous privileges, none was so important, or so highly valued as this. It is not then surprising, that the boy-bishops, who imitated in all other respects the pomp and splendour of real bishops, should have burlesqued this most important prerogative.

It is now six years, since M. Rigollot, of Amiens, gave to the world an interesting work, entitled, "*Monnaies des Evêques des Innocens*,"¹ and made known, for the first time, the existence of a series of tokens, chiefly of lead, commemorative not only of the bishops of Innocents, but of the pope, cardinals, bishops, and abbots of fools. Opinions seem to differ as to the origin and use of these pieces: but, for my part, I have no doubt that they were intended as burlesques of the episcopal right of coinage.

¹ See a notice of this work in our Vol. I., p. 252.—ED.

M. Rigollot's interesting work is so little known in this country, that I may be excused giving here a short description of some of the most curious of these tokens, accompanied by a few remarks which have occurred to me.

The first class which I shall notice, and those apparently the earliest, bear simply the legends, "*Moneta Episcopi Innocentum*;" and "*Monnoie de l'Evêque des Innocens*;" that of the obverse being frequently in one language, and that of the reverse in another.

No. 1. — MONOIE DE LEVESQVE INOCT. A monk mounted on an ass.

R.—MONETA EPI INNOCENTVM. Four fleurs-de-lis disposed in the form of a cross. The bishops of fools at Chalons-sur-Marne were accustomed to ride in processions upon an ass. The type of this piece, and of many others, proves that there was some connection between the festivals of the bishops of Innocents and of fools, which does not appear, from any records we possess, to have ever existed in this country.

2.—MONOIE DE LEVESQVE INOC. A bishop seated, giving his benediction to an infant.

R.—MONETA EPI INNOCENTVM. In a quatrefoil a cross, having mitres and fleur-de-lis in opposite angles. The figure on the obverse of this piece is St. Nicholas, as that which follows will shew.

3.—ADORATE NICHOLAUM. A bishop standing, the nimbus encircling his head, blessing an infant.

R.—MO EPI INNOCENTVM. A cross extending to the edge of the piece, having mitres and fleurs-de-lis in opposite angles.

4. MONETA EPI INNOCENT. A man kneeling, and in the act of stabbing an infant.

R.—MONOIE DV VESQVE DES IN. A cross confined by the legendary circle, having mitres and fleurs-de-lis in alternate angles. On the obverse of this piece we have a representation of the murder of the Innocents.

5.—MONETA EPI INNOCE. A monk standing before the door of a church, with a censer in his hand.

R.—MONOIE DES INNOCENS. A cross as on the last, with fleurs-de-lis and trefoils in alternate angles.

No. 6.—MONOIE DE LEVESCE DES INOSC. A bishop standing ; a crosier rests on his left arm, and his right hand is raised in benediction.

R.—MONETA EPISCOPI INNOCENCI. A cross fleury, having crowns and fleurs-de-lis in alternate angles.

7.—MONOIE DE LEVESQ INOCE. The Holy Lamb, with the banner of the cross.

R.—MONETA EPISCOPI INOCE. A mascle, the points of which are terminated by fleurs-de-lis.

M. Rigollot mentions two specimens of this type, but seems not to have been aware of the existence of copper tokens of the town of St. Omer, presenting precisely the same devices ; from which it is not improbable that this was copied.

The form of the letters on all the above, and the types of their reverses, indicate their date to be of the fifteenth century. Others, with similar legends, present very complicated rebusses, which defy all efforts at explanation. One piece, the only one of copper in the whole series, No. 8, bears on its obverse the figures of two bishops standing, each holding a crosier in his left hand, and beneath them the word TOVS. Instead of a legend, we have a rat, a bench or table, and a trumpet, forming some inexplicable rebus. The reverse type is similar to No. 1, and the legend MONETA NOVA EPI INOCENTV, 1508. This piece is apparently of more modern date than those described above.

We pass over a large number, which are chiefly remarkable for religious legends, some of which refer to the event commemorated, as “*Sit nomen domini benedictum ;*” “*Pax domini maneat nobiscum ;*” “*Rachel plorans filios suos ;*” and “*Ex ore infantium perfecisti laudem ;*” and from those which remain select a few, which, from the circumstance of their telling us more of their own history, possess a much

higher degree of interest. They acquaint us with the fact, that in the cathedral of Amiens (to which city, with few exceptions they belong), it was customary to elect a pope of fools. That the parish of St. Firmin, who was the first bishop of Amiens, took precedence of the others on that account, and had its archbishop; and that the parishes of St. Leu, St. Remy, St. Suplice, St. Germain, St. James, and St. Martin; and the convents of St. Augustine, St. John, St. Martin, and St. Dominic, had each their bishop of Innocents, or of fools. We have further the names of several of these ephemeral prelates, along with those of their sees. In some parishes, those, for instance, of St. Firmin and St. Remy, we have the names of four or five, who in different years were elected to this burlesque dignity.

No. 9.—MONETA NOVA ADRIANI STVLTORV PAPE.

A pope, with the tiara on his head, and a patriarchal cross in his hand; before him stands a fool with his bauble, and two persons in secular habit, apparently forming part of a procession.

R.—STVLTORV INFINITVS EST NVMERVS. A female, with a fool's cap and bauble; and kneeling before her, a cardinal distinguished by his hat. This piece was published in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1842, p. 35, having come into the possession of M. Rigollot, some years after the publication of the "Monnaies."

10.—SIRE GVILLAME GERVOIS. An archbishop, with his pastoral cross in his left hand.

R.—PRVDENCE A LES BONS CONSOLES. Three fools dancing.

11.—NICHOLAVS GAVDRAM ARCHIEPVS, 1520. A fool in costume, touching with one hand a man who stands beside him, and holding in the other his bauble.

R.—MONETA ARCHIEPI SCTI FIRMINI. An archbishop, holding in his left hand his pastoral cross, his right raised in benediction.

12.—MO ANSELMI CATR OVLLARD ARCEP. An archbishop standing, the nimbus encircling his head; and in his left hand a double pastoral cross.

R.—SVPER OĪA VINCIT VERITAS. A woman, with a mirror, sitting; before her stands a fool; in the field, 1549.

13.—SANTE AVGVSTINE ORA PRO NOBIS. St. Augustine standing, mitred; his head encircled by the nimbus; in his left hand a crosier; and in his right, a heart, his symbol.

R.—FRERE PIERRE DES GRE...ES EP, 1545. St. Peter standing; his head encircled by the nimbus; in his left hand a key.

14.—SAINT NICOLAS DE TOLLENTIN. Christ on the cross; on the left is a laurel branch; and on the right, a saint.

R.—FRATER NICOLAVS POVTERO EPS. A hand, on the palm of which is the letter A, grasping a large S. St. Nicholas de Tollentin was a hermit of St. Augustine's, to which convent at Amiens, the monk, who appears to have selected him as his patron, probably belonged.

15.—MONETA PETRI PAVTEI EPI NTVM. An escutcheon, surmounted by the head of a crosier, turned to the left.

R.—QOTCVQ LIGAVERIS S..... RAM ERIT. A bishop, with a crosier in his left hand, and a fool by his side, under a winnowing fan. This legend, "*Quodcunque ligaveris super terram erit*," is taken from one of our Saviour's addresses to St. Peter.

The three last, on each of which we find the name of a bishop who acknowledged some namesake in the calendar as his patron saint (St. Peter on Nos. 13 and 15, and St. Nicholas de Tollentin on No. 14), afford very apt illustrations of my conjecture as to the meaning of the types on the Irish money of John, king of England. No. 12 presents yet another instance of this custom. The sainted archbishop, portrayed on its obverse, is undoubtedly St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.

No. 16.—GLAVDIVS EPS INNOCEN. An escutcheon, surmounted by the head of a crosier, turned to the left.

- R.—SIT NOMEN BENEDITV. A bishop standing, holding in his right hand a crosier.
- 17.—MAISTRE IACOBI HOBE EPI SCTIG. A fool and a child under a canopy; the latter standing on a pedestal.
- R.—SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICTVM, 1515. Four fleurs-de-lis arranged in the form of a cross. This piece belongs to the parish of St. Germain.
- 18.—MONETA EPI SANCTI MARTINI. On a cross, an escutcheon charged with three A's.
- R.—SINE MACVLA SVNT ANNO, 1518.—Our Saviour, sitting on a throne, surrounded by the Innocents. The legend of this piece is taken from the epistle for Innocents' day, "*Sine macula sunt ante thronum dei.*" M. Rigollot assigns this to the parish of St. Martin, at Abbeville.

Others of these tokens vary in date, from 1499 to 1584. The reverse types of many of those just noticed, Nos. 1 to 6, 8, and 12, closely resemble those of the cotemporary national, prelatical, and baronial coins. The tokens recently discovered in this country, are evident imitations of the groats and pennies of Henry VII. and his predecessors; nor do they differ more materially from the French, than do the national coinages of the two countries from each other. The prelatical coinage of France was much more independent than that of England. The money of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the bishops of Durham, and the abbot of Reading, was distinguished from that of our Edwards, Henries, and Richards, by a simple mint mark only. The abbot of St. Edmundsbury, in imitation of whose right of coinage these tokens were probably issued, is not known to have placed any distinguishing mark upon his coins. In France, then, where almost every prelate and baron was allowed to strike money in his own name, we find the names of the bishops of Innocents, and of fools, similarly commemorated on their pseudo-coinage. In England, on the contrary, where all the current coin of the realm was

impressed with "the image and superscription" of the reigning king, and where also the festival of the boy-bishop was more exclusively a religious ceremony, the name of St. Nicholas appears on the tokens issued in commemoration of this festival, and that of the infant prelate is lost.

I regret my inability to explain the very singular legends on the reverses of Nos. 1 to 6. In what way does the salutation, "*Ave rex gentis*," apply to St. Nicholas? or how does it refer to the ceremony which these pieces undoubtedly commemorate? What is meant by "*Ecce nova facies*"? The solution of these questions has baffled all my researches, and I now leave it to older and more practised antiquaries than myself.

Mr. Wire informs me, that about one hundred of these tokens have been found at Bury St. Edmund's, and since dispersed. Should any important varieties from those now published, have come into the possession of any reader of these pages, he would confer a great obligation on the writer, by sending him impressions in wax.

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

Oxford Street, Leeds,
2nd May, 1843.



No. 1.



No. 2.

VI.

UNPUBLISHED ENGLISH PENNIES OF EDWARD IV. AND HENRY VIII.

I HAVE two pennies in my cabinet, which I believe have never yet been noticed in any numismatic work.

No. 1 is a penny of Edward IV., struck at York. The peculiarity in this coin consists in its having a key above the right shoulder, and a B above the left; all those hitherto described having these marks on the contrary sides. Such have been always attributed to Lawrence Booth, archbishop from 1477 to 1480. As the penny in question weighs full twelve grains, although, as usual with pennies of this reign, much clipped, we may fairly suppose it to have been struck by William Booth, archbishop from 1452 to 1465, including the first four years of Edward IV.

No. 2 is a penny of Henry VIII., struck at Durham, by Thomas Ruthall, bishop from 1508 to 1524. The pennies of this prelate, as given in Rud. Sup. iv. 7; Snell. iii. 1; and Noble, page 66, have the initials of his name, T. D., above the shield. No. 2 has these letters at the sides. The ornaments on the arms of the chair, and end of the sceptre, are *fleurs-de-lis*, the same as on those pennies with D. R., and which have always been given to Bishop Ruthall, who, according to Noble, had not the temporalities of his see restored to him until after the death of Henry VII.

J. J.

VII.

TIN COINS OF TAVOY.

AT the period of the formation of the Numismatic Society, a paper was read by Mr. Nightingale¹ upon some tin coins of Tavoy, in Ava, mentioned in the excellent work of Mr. Marsden,² but not satisfactorily elucidated either by him or Mr. Nightingale.

¹ Numismatic Journal, Vol. II., pp. 59, 60.




















² Num. Orient. Illust. Vol. II., p. 806.

Several of these pieces exist in the collection of the British Museum, some of circular, and others of octagonal shape, and generally bearing on one side an inscription, in a circular Pali character. On examining a work, entitled the "*Systema Brahmanicum, &c. ex Monumentis Indicis Musei Borgiani Velitris, a Fr. Paulino A. S. Bartholomæo Carmelita discalceato.*" 4to. Romæ, 1791, p. 247-8, Tab. xxxi. 12, I find a description which accompanied the pieces forwarded to Rome by a missionary; and as scarcely any thing was previously known respecting them, the little information given there may be interesting.

These pieces, called Danga, the name applied to money in general,³ were in circulation, for small change only, in the city of Tavoy in Ava, while Ava formed a separate principality, and bore upon one side the figure of a chimera, or winged stag, which should apparently be derived from the *he-lin*, or mystic stag of the Chinese.⁴ The pieces which I have examined in the Museum do not, however, exhibit any with an animal, but what rather resembles a dog, apparently having in its mouth a branch. The reverse has an inscription in circular Pali, inverted, owing to having been traced correctly upon the mould in which these tin pieces were cast. On several of the

³ In the Chinese accounts relative to India, in the sixth year of the epoch Yung Lō A.D. 1408, the people of the country of Pang Ko La [Bengal] are described as having a cast silver currency called *tang kea*, which M. Pauthier supposes to be derived from the word *tamgdā*, a word of Persian origin, signifying a *seal*, and applied by the Moguls to money. The modern Bengali term he also cites as *tā kā*.—See *Journal Asiatique*, III^e Serie, tom. viii., p. 437. In the *Systema* (p. 248-9), it is said to mean a stamp of any kind.

⁴ Or else, according to Marsden, l. c. of the *Singha*, or lion.

reverses is an object resembling a wheel, with a pellet between each pair of spokes; and round this centre the inscription is disposed, reading, according to the missionary previously mentioned, *nagara maha saka* mercatus magnum adminiculum, "the great support of the market," or "traffic;" but the editor of the above work reads these inscriptions    *nagara*, or rather     *nagari*, "the city,"    *maha*, "great," and     *sahayam*, "assistance," or "to help," in the form      *sahayi*, "help." The absence of any information about these pieces in the valuable work of Marsden, renders valuable the scanty observation of the learned Carmelite.

S. B.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

A FEW REMARKS UPON "A VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF THE HEPTARCHY, &c. &c." By JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A View of the Coinage of Ireland." 4to.

MR. LINDSAY'S zeal, industry, and intelligence, need no eulogy from us, though it is a pleasant duty to record his excellencies as a numismatist. It is, however, equally our duty to notice his faults, and these are, occasional precipitancy, and want of attention to facts; in other words, his enthusiasm sometimes induces him to speculate without a sufficient quantity of evidence before him, and thus to give a sanction to appropriations, which must in time be refuted, and render necessary several corrections of one unsupported assertion. Far be it from our wish to damp the zeal of any one engaged in studies like these. If we thought that the remarks which follow would injure, instead of subserve the cause of numismatic science, we should hesitate to commit them to the press; but sincerely believing that they may be of value to Mr. Lindsay in his future researches, we do not hesitate to notice what appear to us to call for particular observation.

P. 2.—Something more than a mere possibility of reading the name should be adduced for removing Ethelbert from Kent to Mercia, of which place no analogous coins are as yet known.

P. 2.—“If Huath existed, these coins belonged to him.” Not so. (See Num. Chron. Vol. I. p. 10). No sceatta so late as Huath.

P. 3.—(Ruding, Pl. i. 15, 16), read LEV. LEVN. Where a name is well known, and the coins attributed with certainty, misspelling may be corrected. On coins so very doubtful as these, LEVN must not be perverted into AELN; nor should this more than doubtful reading be adduced as it is, p. 9, as an argument for the appropriation of some coins to Northumberland, which rests upon much more indisputable grounds.

P. 3.—We do not find A upon any of the sceattas, except on Pl. i., fig. 1, and behind some heads, where it has probably become so gradually, having originally been the strings of the diadem. (See Rud. i. 15, 16, 29, 32—35).

P. 3.—“On Nos. 5 and 6.” The letters mentioned through this paragraph are much too indistinct upon the coins to afford ground for any theory. The author is much too ready to interpret what others cannot read.

P. 4.—“I am satisfied,” &c. It is extremely probable that even Ruding's i. 18, which is clearly a bird, became so by gradual modifications of the wolf and twins on 25. It cannot be admitted, that any of the figures of Ruding's i. 5—14, are intended for human heads. Lindsay's i. 6, which he adduces as a proof of this conjecture, seems to prove quite the contrary, for the obverse is clearly a head: it is not probable that the reverse would bear a head too; and if we place his coin in a proper position, it will be seen that it is only a modification of the figure on Ruding's 5—14, &c. which we cannot at all admit to be human heads. He ought to produce a gradual series of modifications from the equivocal figure to an indisputable head.

P. 5.—Supposing the letters to be SAPE, we cannot admit the interpretation. The head is surely a regal, not a saintly head.

P. 5.—A.CRTEN, and TIC, are quite untenable; they are not analogous to any thing we know. The interpretation must rank with that by C. Matthews, we believe, of RSVP, Remember Six Very Punctual.

P. 6.—The figure on the early Northumbrian coin is perhaps less like a lion than any other animal. No argument, therefore, can be drawn in favour of any appropriation grounded upon the animal on these coins, and on Speed's unsupported and discredited assertion respecting the Saxon ensigns.

P. 11.—We are rather disposed to admit with the author, that his No. 31 may belong to Alfwald II.; but we cannot trace any possible connection between that king and his No. 32.

P. 12.—In retaining the silver penny of Eanred amongst the coins of Northumbria, we do not think he has allowed due force to the arguments arising from this unique piece having been found in company with Mercian coins far away from Northumbria, without any admixture of the coins of that district, and from there not having been found one single silver penny amongst the thousands of coins of Eanred lately discovered at Hexham and York. The coin must be removed from Northumbria; and when we compare the type and workmanship with those of Berhtulf, with which it was found, we prefer assigning it to Mercia rather than East Anglia, which is proposed by Mr. Haigh. (See Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 50, Vol. IV. p. 37, and Hawkins' Silver Coins, p. 41.)

P. 13.—No new light is here thrown upon the conjectural existence of a Northumbrian king of the name of AEILRED, cotemporary with EANRED and EDILRED; and numismatists will do well to keep in their recollection the pieces where the names of these princes appear in conjunction, as they may accidentally meet with something confirmatory or condemnatory of the conjecture.

P. 16.—No new coin is produced claiming Ella for its parent; and the rejection of the two pieces which have been supposed to be struck by him is confirmed. The name of Ella must, for the present, at least, be erased from the numismatic list.

P. 19.—Five coins are mentioned as possibly assignable to

Regnald. It is true that there are five plates of coins ; but two of the plates are repetitions only of the same coin. Ruding's Pl. xxx. 1, is an incorrect representation of Pl. E. 3. Pl. xxx. 4, and Pl. E. 2, are identical, so that there are, in fact, only three coins. Mr. Lindsay hesitates, and we think justly, in admitting the claim of the Northumbrian prince to these pieces. They seem to have a mixed origin, partly French, partly English, deriving the monogram from coins of the Carolingian race, and bearing a very corrupt attempt at the name of York. We have scarcely a doubt but that EARICFCT is one of these corrupt readings, and not the name of any such moneyer as Earic.

P. 20.—Mr. Lindsay acknowledges that the coins of Anlaf are not easy to appropriate ; and though he assigns plausible grounds for assigning an approximate date to some of the types, yet so great is the confusion in the history of the times, and uncertainty as to even the number of cotemporaneous princes who bore that name, that the attempt to separate these coins, and assign them to the respective owners, has not been successful, and we believe it to be almost impracticable.

P. 22.—Mr. Lindsay bestows near two pages upon a discussion of coins attributed to Huath king of Northumbria. We were in hopes that this question had been settled, and that we should have heard no more of Huath, his stycas, or his sceattas, fully convinced that if such a person had ever existed, he would not have struck such coins, but pennies. It tends much to confuse young numismatists when such groundless claims continue to be reproduced before them. There are real difficulties enough in the science, without encumbering it with such as are utterly untenable.

P. 24.—Mr. Lindsay, upon the authority of Mr. Haigh, removes the coins of Eadvald from Mercia to East Anglia. In this we cannot but think that he has been much too hasty. It is clear that Eadvald is not the Ethelbald to whom these coins had once been attributed ; but one of them is so perfectly identical with one of Offa, that both must be considered of one time, and one

locality. Mr. Haigh says "there was no king of Mercia of the name of Eadvald." It is true that we do not know of any such king; neither can we find the name amongst the kings of East Anglia. We know, indeed, that there were kings of East Anglia whose names have not come down to us; but the history of Mercia is not so well detailed in all its parts, but that there may have been a king of that name not recorded. At all events, we have a coin apparently tied down to Mercia by its identity with a coin of Offa; and we think it not advisable to remove a coin from one place to another without strong grounds, and such we do not think have been produced upon the present occasion. As Offa, and other of the Heptarchic kings, held sway in others of these small kingdoms than those which were peculiarly their own, it is not improbable that they issued a different coinage for their different kingdoms; but as all Offa's coins are arranged under Mercia, and as we have not sufficient information to enable us to separate and appropriate them to the different districts where he might have governed, we may be content to let analogous coins remain undisturbed, until a new general arrangement of the Anglo-Saxon series shall have been accomplished with the general concurrence of intelligent numismatists.

P. 25.—Mr. Lindsay removes to Mercia the coin hitherto assigned to Ethelbert, king of Kent. We are quite of opinion that this piece was originally given to that kingdom upon insufficient grounds; and it is pretty clear that Mr. Hawkins is not satisfied with its position; still we do not approve of its removal, because we do not perceive sufficient grounds for a satisfactory appropriation elsewhere. It is, we think, a good rule, not to remove a coin from a place where it has been long located, even if there are strong grounds to believe the location erroneous, until you have a sure domicile in which it may repose undisturbed.

P. 30.—Again we object to what appears to us an unnecessary and unauthorised removal, that of the coins bearing the name of Ecgberht from the son of Offa, to the sole monarch. (See Ruding, Pl. v.) Compare the R. upon the two coins of Ecgberht.

with the same abbreviation upon Offa (27, 32, 37, 38). Compare the reverse of Ecgberht 1, with Offa 30 and 31, by the same moneyer, and with 9, 10, 11, by other moneyers. Compare that of 2 with Offa 25, and, we think, it will be found extremely difficult, and against all sound reasoning, to separate these coins, and assign to them a different time and place. Mr. Lindsay states, that the son of Offa is invariably called in the Saxon annals Egfrid, and not Ecgberht. This appears favourable to the removal, but, besides that some latitude must be given to the orthography of Saxon names, Mr. Lindsay's statement is too broad. In the Saxon Chronicle (Ed. Ingram), the son of Offa is called Ecgferth, EGVERTH, Egferth, Ecgferth, *Egcfreth*. Now if this name cannot be reconciled with that of Ecgberht, and we readily acknowledge the great difficulty of doing so, and the consequent probability that the coins ought to be removed, the similarity between the coins of Offa and Ecgberht is so striking, that the case may almost claim the application of Mr. Lindsay's own rule, "of preferring the evidence afforded by these coins to that furnished by their annals," p. 29. The argument derived from the workmanship of these coins being inferior to those of Offa is not of much weight. Rud. iv. 5, by the moneyer VDD, is of very bad workmanship, almost as bad as that of Coenwlf.

P. 36.—Mr. Lindsay has entered at full into the discussion of the coins appropriated to the two Ciolwlfs, and, though he has not noticed the peculiarities of workmanship which seem chiefly to have influenced Mr. Hawkins in his suggestion for a different appropriation, he supports his views with such strong show of reason, that his classification will be generally adopted by numismatists.

P. 44.—The East Anglian series appears to be a great favourite with Mr. Lindsay. To it he would attract all at least of the Saxon coins which are not imperatively fixed to some other district. He has certainly bestowed great attention upon this difficult portion of our numismatic history, and his suggestions are worthy of serious consideration, though we cannot subscribe to all

his opinions and his chronological arrangement. Claims to a seat upon the East Anglian throne are vigorously pressed in favour of Eadvald, and he is supposed to have commenced his reign about 820, i.e. twenty-four years after the death of Offa. Now two coins of Eadvald are known; both the moneyers are also moneyers of Offa; and the type of one is perfectly identical with one of Offa. If, then, any inference can be drawn from identity of types and moneyers, Offa and Eadvald must be strictly cotemporaries; and if Eadvald ever held sway in East Anglia, of which there is not a shadow of proof, he must have done so during the life of Offa, or immediately afterwards; and his epoch must be placed about 796, instead of 820.

The coins of Ethelstan, which have long been allowed to remain undisturbed, though declared usurpers, on the throne of the sole monarch, are, at Mr. Haigh's suggestion, at once transferred to East Anglia, and assigned to Ethelstan the son, or, more probably, the grandson of Egbert. This person, as all historically know, was king of Kent from 837, until his death in 852. To him there is no doubt but that the coins, with the portrait (Rud. xvii. C. 2, 3; Hawkins, 188, 189, 190), ought to be assigned; and this the London collectors were long prepared to do, but were restrained by the difficulty of giving a correct locality to the other coins assigned to the sole monarch. As long ago as 1818, when the Dorking find was made known, it was clear that these other coins were wrongly placed. This became still more clear after the Gravesend find in 1838; but then comes the difficulty, what is to be done with them? Mr. Haigh says, remove them to East Anglia, because they have moneyers which seem to connect them with the portrait coins of Ethelstan, and with those of Egbert and Ethelwulf, his immediate predecessors. It is acknowledged that there is this ground of connection between the portrait and the other coins of Ethelstan, which might perhaps justify their appropriation to him, and their removal to Kent, but scarcely into East Anglia, where we almost know that he did not reign. So defective is our knowledge of

Anglo-Saxon history, that it is immeasurably difficult to prove a negative; yet we are told so distinctly that to Ethelstan was assigned Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, while Ethelwulf retained all the rest of the kingdom, and that upon the death of Ethelstan these countries reverted to Ethelwulf, that there does not appear to be any room for assigning to Ethelstan dominion in East Anglia. We do not say positively that these coins do not belong to East Anglia, and to descendants of Egbert, but we object to the appropriation without some more satisfactory evidence than we have at present. We wish to check all hasty removals of coins from one district to another, especially in any work which professes to take a general view of the whole subject, and may therefore be taken as a guide by collectors, who thereby become confused by a variety of systematic arrangements contradictory of each other. There are many difficulties in the way of a correct appropriation of Saxon coins, and arguments which are adduced as incontrovertible for the appropriation of one coin, are rejected as perfectly valueless in some other cases. Ethelweard and Beahtric are removed from the West Saxons to East Anglia, because the type of these coins very much resembles those of Eadmund; yet Eadvald is removed from Mercia, notwithstanding the perfect identity of his coins with those of Offa, and in the absence of any authority whatever. Though identity of types and moneyers' names are strong reasons for assigning to two coins the same time and place, yet these must not be too implicitly relied upon, for it appears, from some coins, as if there was occasionally such intercourse between the different states, that one king might allow to another the privilege of employing his moneyer and his type; or that one monarch did not scruple to imitate a type and a moneyer's name from the coins of a neighbour. These circumstances present difficulties to a Saxon collector, and suggest caution in attributing a coin to any particular person, and especially in removing a coin from one locality to another. We would strongly recommend that all such proposed attributions and alterations should be the subject of separate dissertations, or

papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, that they may be discussed, and receive the general sanction of scientific collectors, before they are adopted and incorporated in any professedly systematic history.

P. 54.—We cannot allow any force to the argument in support of the period of the reign of Ethelstan, derived from the pellets, crosses, and circles which appear upon the coins of Eanred, of Northumberland. The coins of the two kingdoms cannot, we think, have had any influence upon each other; and the coins of Eadmund and Ethelstan, Ethelweard and Beahtric, are all so similar, and their types of so simple and general a character, that it is quite unnecessary to suppose that they supplied or adopted the type of any other district.

P. 57.—*Ethelstan*. Though the coins bearing this name, with a portrait, have the same moneyers' names as some of those without the portrait, yet the work and general appearance is so dissimilar, that it is difficult to suppose that they were struck for circulation in the same district. And when it is recollected that no East Anglian coin is stamped with a portrait of any other king, we must, especially when we look at the peculiar character of these coins, assign the portrait coins to Kent.

P. 58.—Whatever may be the difficulties of disposing satisfactorily of those coins which have been hitherto assigned to Athelstan (Guthrum), and which must be removed from him, there cannot, we think, be any reasonable hesitation in appropriating to him those pieces which have been lately found in Cuerdale, such as Lindsay, Pl. ii. p. 49; Num. Chron. Vol. V. pl. i. fig. 2.

P. 59.—We do not quite approve of Mr. Lindsay's transposing the order in which the various kingdoms of the Heptarchy have been generally discussed. Facility of reference is a very great merit in any book, and a collector has much unnecessary difficulty thrown in his way by the alteration of an arrangement to which he has been accustomed. We do not think that seniority of mintage so imperatively demands priority of place, as to compensate for the disturbance of an established order. It is desirable that all collections of coins should have a similar

arrangement for the convenience of collectors, in examining and referring to each other's cabinets. Every man's cabinet operates as a tabular view, and as an artificial memory, and these are great advantages, which a variety of arrangement destroys. A geographical arrangement is perhaps the best; and Combe's, as it appears in Ruding, is not in that respect quite as good as it might have been, but it is not so defective as to make any alteration necessary, as it has been long established, and Ruding must always be a standard work. It is to be hoped that collectors will still be guided by it, especially now that Wessex, the only misplacement in his arrangement, has been removed from the list of money striking states. One advantage of a geographical arrangement is its permanence, whereas a chronological arrangement is liable to frequent disturbances by the discovery of new coins, and by the theories of archæologists. Mr. Lindsay's arrangement does not appear to have been influenced by any geographical considerations; but it has fallen accidentally in a good order, except that we think it begins at the wrong end. He starts from the north, we prefer the south, and should exactly reverse his order, had we to form a new system, as we are of opinion that such was the course of the art of coining in this island; and when a sufficient number of well ascertained discoveries shall have enabled us to form a tolerably accurate opinion of the localities where the coins now called British derived their origin, we believe it will be acknowledged, that the earliest coins in our series were struck in the southern districts, and that the art was practised in Northumbria later than in any district.

P. 65.—We have another instance of Mr. Lindsay's love of change, in his appropriating to Ecgbearht, as king of Wessex, the coins which have been assigned to the son of Offa. That appropriation was probably wrong, but how to rectify the error is a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty, for except that these coins bear the name of Egberth, there is no reason for assigning them to him who is distinguished as the sole monarch, for they have not any resemblance to his acknowledged types, while they are per-

fectly identical with some coins of Offa. We much prefer allowing them to remain in the Mercian series, though the personage by whose authority they were struck is yet unascertained.

Again, Mr. Lindsay detaches from the sole monarch some of his coins, and forms them into a distinct class as coins of Wessex, and seems disposed to do the same with some of Ethelwulf. We do not like this change, because it tends rather to confusion, and suggests the notion of there having been two kings of those names. It is better, we think, to place all the coins of one person together, and trusting to the arrangement of the types, to indicate the various districts in which the individual held sway, and for whose use he may have struck any particular pieces. Though Mr. Lindsay finds upon the coins of Alfred the words REX SAXONVM, and the East Anglian A, he leaves his coins undisturbed; and we are of opinion, that the reasons he states, p. 66, for so doing, would have been well applied in preventing some of the unnecessary changes which he has proposed.

JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, PP.130—137.

SECOND NOTICE OF SOME NEW BACTRIAN COINS. BY
LIEUT. A. CUNNINGHAM.

THE author here adds eight new names to the series of Bactrian kings. The coins are as follows:—

1. *Obv.*—Bearded head of Hercules to the right, behind, a club.

R.—BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Hercules Callinicus, full face, crowning himself. Æ. 106 grs.

2. *Obv.*—Elephant's head to the right hand, a bell suspended from neck.

R.—BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, caduceus. Æ. These two are coins of Demetrius; and Professor Wilson, who cites this coin, considers the type may identify that of Mayes.

3. *Obv.*—BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ. Apollo standing, in his left hand a bow, in his right an arrow, point downwards.

R.—*Maharajasa Mohasa* (in Ariano Pali), tripod. Æ. Sq. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Coin of Mayes.

4. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ.
Apollo as before.
R.—*Maharajasa tejamasā tadatasa statasa*; tripod; area, monogram, which the author supposes to be ΔΗΜΗΤ, for Demetrius. Æ. sq.
5. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. Head of the king, as Hercules, to the right.
R.—*Maharajasa tadatasa statasa*. Victory, profile to the right, holding a crown; area, same monogram as before.
6. *Obv.*—..... ΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Head of king on a crescent.
R.—..... *tadatasa stratasa*. Minerva promachos, gradient to the left; very rude.
7. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΘΗΛΕΦΟΥ. Anguipedes giant.¹
R.—*Maharajasa... kramasa Telaphasa*. Figures of the sun and moon standing, full face. Æ 5. Coin of Telephus.
9. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ. Jupiter seated on a throne, full face.
R.—*Maharajasa tadarasa jaya (dharasa. Hi) pastatasa*. Horse to the left. Æ. sq. The horse here evidently alludes to the king's name, Hippostratus.
11. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΚΙ.....ΑΚ ΠΑΚΟΡΗΣ. Bust of Pacores to the left.
R. *Maharajasa rajadhirajasa mahatasa Pakorasa*. Victory holding a chaplet. Æ. Supposed to be of a later date than Gondophares and his nephew Abagasuss.

This is the most important coin yet published, because it probably belongs to the Parthian Pacores, A.D. 90—107; and not-

¹ This type forms the subject of some remarks by the editor of the Journal and Lieutenant Cunningham, who see in it a copy from some of the later Gnostic gems; but the gem referred to by them does not exactly bear upon it, nor do either understand the type in its full allusion. It represents the mythic Scythes, or Scythia, the son of Hercules and Echidna, according to Herodotus (lib. iv. 10); or of Jupiter and a daughter of Tellus; according to Diodorus Siculus he had the form of a giant, viz. a human body, and legs, terminating in snakes, resembling that of his mother. (Herod. loc. cit.)

withstanding the fact of the Persian accounts of the Ashganians and Askhanians, two contemporaneous dynasties, of which the Greek and Roman historians must have had some acquaintance had they existed, we are rather inclined to suppose that Pacores had invaded Drangiana, wrested part of the Græco-Bactrian empire from the Greek princes, and struck the present coin. The reverse would then allude to his victory; and although not the usual Parthian type, is such as was occasionally introduced into their series, as in the instance of Vonones (Arsaces xxv.), with the inscription, βασιλεὺς Ονωνης νεικησας Αρταβανον. That Bactria was often overrun by the incursions of the Parthians, we learn from Justin xi. c. 6. Strabo xi. p. 517. Paul Orosius, lib. v., as cited by Vaillant, Arsac. Imp. vol. i. p. 44. 8vo. Par. 1728.

12. *Obv.*—BACIAEYONTOC BACIAEYH ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΥ.
Horseman to the right.

R.—*Maharajasa raja rajasa Ashshakasa tadatasa.* Type obliterated.

13. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙ... □Υ' ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ. The same.

R.—*Maharajasa?* Α[*sshakaia*] Jupiter Nicephorus. Æ.

These, and another, apparently of Orthamasdes, Lieutenant Cunningham refers to the Ashganians. He gives, besides, the following coins of three Greek princes.

14. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Σ]ΩΤΗ[ΡΟΣ] ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. Apollo standing.

R.—.....*sa Dionysias*...

15. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ[Υ]. Bust of Nicias, beardless, and diademed.

R.—*Maharajasa, tadatasa Nikiasa.* Æ. 89.

16. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ.

R.—*Maharajasa tadatasa Hermayasa Kaliya paya.* Horseman to the right; monogram, which the author reads Νιφανδα.

The association in the empire indicated by these coins was, no doubt, owing to intrigues as deep, but not as well recorded, as those which agitated the court of Syria.

S. B.

BULLETTINO DELL' ISTITUTO DI CORRESPONDENZA ARCHÆOLOGICA PER L'ANNO 1841. Svo. Roma, 1841.

WE have in this number some observations on consular coins of the Marcian family, by S. Giulio Minervino, p. 23. The types he discusses are :—

1. *Obv.*—Female head in a winged helmet; behind modius and X.
R.—M MRC. Victory in a biga, two ears of corn, and Roma. *R.*
2. *Obv.*—Female head in a helmet, and four pellets.
R.—M MRC MF. Half ship to the right, and four pellets beneath ROMA. Br. triens.
3. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, with lion's skin, and three pellets.
R.—M MRCI.M.F. Half ship to the right, beneath ROMA. Br. quadrans.

Patin had assigned the denarius to M. Marcius Ralla, prætor Urbanus, A.V.C. 550, and the quadrans to his son. Vaillant, Havercamp, and Morell, assign both to the father, and suppose them to have been struck in the quæstorship, A.V.C. 543; and Sig. Borghese, in a dissertation in the proceedings of the same society, to M. Marcius, killed in the battle against the Boian Gauls, at Modena. The author insists, that MF is not the sigillum of MF, *Marci filius*, but is MANF, *Manii filius*, and refers the type of the bushel and the corn to Manius Marcius, *edilis plebis qui primum frumentum* (corn given on the first of the month) *populo in modios assibus donavit* (Plin. N. H. xviii. 3).

A second dissertation of S. Minervino is on two types of the Veturia family.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, and lion's skin, four pellets.
R.—TI VEV. Strigil and ampulla. Br. Quadrans.
2. *Obv.*—TI VET. Youthful head in a helmet, and two plumes, X.
R.—ROMA. Two figures standing, holding wands and spears, touching a sow. *R.*

The author refers the legend of this type to Tiberius Veturius Barrus, who lived in the time of Sylla; the type itself to P. Veturius, his ancestor, who negociated the *foedera Bruttiorum cum Romanis*; the strigil and ampulla he would refer to P. Veturius Barrus, who, he imagines, may have given baths to the

people in the time of Sylla, A.V.C. 321, and commemorated by the family triumvir *monetalis*. It might perhaps allude to Hercules at the Thermal sources of Himera in Sicily.

The next dissertation relates to a coin of Minturna.

Obv.—Bearded head, in a conical cap, behind, a rudder.

R.—ANV◄+I. Centaur, arm raised as if hurling the branch of a tree.

S. Cavedoni would consider this the head of Ulysses, rather than Vulcan, as proposed by Capranesi, and instead of a mere centaur, sees on the reverse, Mares, the first inhabitant of Italy among the autochthonous Ausonii, who was part man, part horse, like the centaurs. (*Cf. Aelian. V. H. lib. ix. c. 16*). .

M. Rathgeber edits the two following coins of the same type.

Obv.—Head of Hercules.

R.—ΔΥ. Club and bow case. Æ. 2½. Sent from Civita Vecchia, by P. Pietro Nisiro.

These, and another in the Vienna collection, with ΔΥ.ΔΩΠΙ-ΘΕΟΣ, he would refer to Dyrrachium. He also cites an undated type of Ballæus.

In an article on excavations at Bologna, are catalogued some types of family coins; and a critique, by M. Rathgeber, on the dissertation of Mr. Birch, about the type of Phæstus, which he supposes to refer to the mysteries. In the winged figure he sees the hero *Talos*, as suggested in the note of Mr. Birch, and proved in a dissertation by M. de Witte, in the *Révue Numismatique*. The bull, M. Rathgeber would refer to the mysteries; but, in our opinion, it is the metamorphosed form of Jupiter, in which he carried off Europa (*Cf. Moschi. Idyll. II. Europa*, Apollodor. lib. iii. i. 1). The dog on the type given in the Museum Theupoli he refers to Pan; but why not to the golden living dog of the *temenos* of Jove, the source of the misfortunes of the Pandarus, as given in *Antoninus Liberalis*, and the scholiasts on the Odyssey, and already pointed out by De Witte in the *Révue Numismatique de Paris*? The type with the legend *Φελαγανος* he gives to Pan; but to this we shall subsequently allude. He

also particularly cites the coin of Cyme with the name of Euctemon, as restoring the text of Curtius.

We have also two unedited medals of Tarentum.

Obv.—Diota, and three globules.

R.—Bucranium. *AR.* 1.

Obv.—Diota.

R.—Anchor and laurel, and three globules. *AR.* 1.

Obv.—Three lunes, and globules.

R.—Same; between them an anchor. *AR.* 1½.

The author considers the type allusive to Neptune, the *ταύρειος Ποσειδων*, to whom he refers *Ταρας*, Caved. Spicil num. p. 17. 1.; but *Ταρας*, in our opinion, is easily referable to another etymology, as *ταρασσω* to disturb. The K on the reverse he refers to the name of *Καλλικρατης*, a magistrate; but this exceeds the usual bounds of conjecture: the anchor and laurel to the battle given by the Tarantines on the waters of Crotona, on which occasion the victors celebrated equestrian games, and consecrated a monument to the marine gods. We shall here give the inscription cited by the author, published by Carducci:—"Νικητήριον καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτον Θεοῖς θαλάσσιοις καὶ τοῖς ἰππίοις Θεοῖς ἢ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ταρεντίνων διὰ της προνιας τοῦ Δημοκράτους Ενωμοταρχον ἐκ τῆς ἐνχῆς πολεμικῆς νεολαίας." The two crescents he refers to the shape of the port, Strabo vi.

"Giove ἸΕΑΚΑΝΟΣ e l'oracolo suo nel antro ideo l'uno e l'altro riconosciuto nella legenda e nel tipo d'alcuno monete di Festo citta Cretese. Dissertazione Epistolare del Rev. P. Giampetro Secchi delle Compagnia di Gesù, letta nell' adunanza della Pont. Accad. Rom. di Archæologia, tenuta il di 31. di Gennaio 1839." Roma, 1840. 4to. This work, of which we have not yet seen a copy in England, is reviewed by M. Cavedoni, who publishes the account of the various unsuccessful attempts to explain these types made by Eckhel and Cadalvene, and at one time adopted by himself. As to those by himself, in which he supposed the type to represent Velcanos, or Vulcan, and that by Mr. Birch, published in the Numismatè Chronicle, in which that author attributed it to Apollo, and the essay of

Rathgeber, who supposed it Pan, P. Secchi proves, by the same induction as Mr. Birch, that the [is a square digamma, and reads Velchanos, which is nearly the same as the Helchanos of Birch. In Hesychius, under the word Γελχανος, occurs the following explanation, ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ Κρησίῳ, alias "Jupiter, according to the Cretans;" a reading not followed by all editors of the lexicographer; some giving ο Ζεὺς παρα Ακρισίῳ, "Jupiter, according to Acrisius;" and the last Paris edition of Stephanus, Ζεὺς ἄ Κρισίῳ. P. Secchi, as will be seen by the title, considers the figure to be seated in the Idæan cave, and cites the words of the tragedy of Ion, in Athenæus. iv. p. 185. Α. προθεῖ δὲ τοι σύριγγ' Ἰδαῖος ἀλέκτωρ. This is supposed by Cavedoni not to be a cave, but only the tree of the oracle. For this he cites the Dodonean oracle in the πυθμένι φηγοῦ, and the Ἀλεκτρομαντεία, which appear to have been under the power of Apollo. P. Secchi would derive the Γελχανος from Bel-Chanaan, while Cavedoni prefers to find it in the root ἔλκω, or Ἐλκανω, analogous to the Elicius of the Latins.

The other article, by Signor Cavedoni, is an illustration of certain types:—1. Amantia, Head of Jupiter and Juno jugate. R. Serpent coiled, *Sest. M. H. P. Eur. n.* 3, which he allies with the worship rendered by the people of Epirus to serpents kept in the sacred grove of Apollo, and supposed to be of the race of the Pythian serpent of Apollonia. 2. *Obv.* Volcano and pedom in a square; the pedom he refers to the Satyr. 3. The galleys of Daorsi, which he supposes to be the Liburnæ, or Liburnicæ. 4. The forepart of a cow, which, on the hemidrachmæ of Dyrrachium, Apollonia and Corcyra representing the half value. 5. The club joined to the caduceus, which he supposes alludes to Hercules allied to Dyrrachus. The adjuncts on coins of Dyrrachium, he considers to refer to the name of the magistrate. 6. The attribution of certain coins to Enchelii by Mionnet, *Sup. t. iii. pl. xii.* 8, he considers doubtful, and would refer them to old types of Apollonia, Corcyra, or Dyrrachium. We have, in the *Annali*, a translation by M. Abeken of the article of Dr. Lepsius on the *Æs Grave Kircherianum*. S. B.

MISCELLANEA.

MUSEO NUMISMATICO LAVEY APPARTENENTE ALLE R. ACADEMIA DELLE SCIENZE DI TORINO. Part I. and II. Torino. Stamp. R. 4to. 1839.

IN the preface of this catalogue of a collection of Greek, Roman, and modern coins, made by the Cav. Lavey, presented by him to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Tunis, and catalogued also by him, the author states that he has been, for his donation, unanimously elected a member, and invested with the order of St. Maurice. These catalogues of individual collection have, without doubt, their value, as forming the materials for a future work like M. Mionnet's; but perhaps the publication of what is inedited would be more valuable than the repetition of what is known. Cav. Lavey has marked with an asterisk the inedited Greek coins of his series. S. B.

DESCRIPTION COMPLÈTE ET RAISONNÉE DES MONNAIES DE LA DEUXIÈME RACE ROYALE DE FRANCE. PAR F. FOUGÈRES ET C. COMBREUSE, AMATEURS. (2^e Supplément). Paris. Imprimerie, de Fournier chez M. Fougères, Rue du Cimetière St. André-des-Arts. 11., in 4to.

THIS second Supplement, which completes the work, consists of eight pages, with five additional plates. The work, when complete, contains sixty-six pages of text, twenty-eight plates, and four maps. The title is given in full, as the work is almost privately printed; and it is necessary, in order to thoroughly understand the currency of our own island, to be acquainted with that of our neighbours. S. B.

DISCOVERY OF COINS IN BRITANY.—In the cathedral of St. Pol de Léon, in Britany, a curious deposit of mediæval coins has been lately found. Some workmen, occupied in repairing the vaulting of the church, discovered on the top of one of the capitals of the shaft whence the vaulting ribs spring, a vase in earthen ware, containing thirty coins of the fourteenth century. This vase seems to have formed the last member of the shafts where they run to the centre on the top of the capital; and its contents were, no doubt, designed to commemorate the epoch of the roof being built. This is known to have been built by Bishop Guillaume de Rochefort, who was consecrated Bishop of Léon, A.D. 1349. The greater portion of the coins are of the Dukes

of Britany, John III. (ob. 1341), and John IV. his nephew, who, however, did not come into full possession of the duchy till 1364. There is a coin of John Count de Montfort (ob. 1345), father of John IV.; and another of his father-in-law, Louis Count of Flanders; and Nevers, who was killed in the battle of Cregy. There is a coin of Edward III. of England, one of David of Scotland, one of Philippe de Valois, and several of Charles V.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1843.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER DENARII AT COIMBETOOR.—We have lately heard of an extensive discovery of silver denarii in the province of Coimbetoor, situated in the Madras presidency. From the account transmitted through private channels to England, they are stated to amount in all to five hundred and twenty-three pieces, distributed as follows:—

COINS OF AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—Head of Augustus. CÆSAR AVG. DIVI F. PATER.

R.—C.L. CÆSARES AVG. F. COS. DESIG. PR. INC. IVVENT. Caius and Lucius Cæsar standing, with two shields and pontifical ornaments. 134. This will materially reduce the value of this hitherto rare type, especially should these coins not have been in circulation.

COINS OF TIBERIUS.—TI. CAES. DIVI. AVG. F. Head of Tiberius, laureated.

R.—PONTIF MAXIM. Emperor seated on a curule chair, holding the *hasta pura*. 381.

TI. CLAVD. CAES...PM TRP.III. Head of the emperor.

R.—PACI AVGVSTAE. Iris standing, and pointing with a caduceus to a serpent.

TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR AVG. PM. TRP. VI. IMP. XI. Head of emperor.

R.—CONSTANTIA AVGVSTI. Figure seated on a chair.

TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR AVG. PM. TRP. VI. IMP. XI. Head of emperor laureated to the right, five in all.

R.—S.P.Q.R. OB. C.S. In an oak wreath.

C.CÆSAR AVG. GERM. PM. TR. POS. Head of Caligula.

R.—AGRIPPINA MAT. C. CAES. AVG. GERM.PM.TR. POS. Head of Agrippina. 3.

"This is not the first time," observes our correspondent, "that such coins have been met with in Coimbatore. I lately obtained some papers of Colonel Mackenzie, containing drawings of several gold and silver Roman coins found at Konygaar, and other places in that neighbourhood; and a letter from Mr. William Garrow, the collector of Coimbatore, states, that a silver denarius of Augustus occurred in one of the ancient sepulchres, called Panduculis, common in that district; whilst from another were obtained a number of the irregularly shaped silver coins, stamped by means of punches, with various devices, and which are not uncommon in Southern India. From this circumstance, Mr. Garrow attributed these remains to a race called Pandu Kula, which formerly inhabited the Shera kingdom, and despatched the well known embassy to Augustus; a fact, which, whether relating to the ancient Pandyan kingdom of Madura, or to this tribe, considered distinct by Mr. Garrow, sufficiently explains the existence of relics of such an era in Southern India."

DISCOVERY OF SAXON COINS IN IRELAND.—In March last, a man, in making a grave in the yard of the old church of Derrykeerhan, near Dervock, county Antrim, Ireland, discovered a small hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins, chiefly Eadgars, a few Eadreds, four of which have heads, and six Edwys. They have been all scattered about the country, with the exception of forty-eight, which came into the possession of Mr. Carruthers, of Glencregagh, county Down, near Belfast.—*May 1, 1843.*

Rarity.

+ EADſIL REX ² in field.	+ RE, FERILER HÖ [∞] . 5
+ EADV+VIE REX	+ RE, ERIHNO HE . 7
+ EADVVIE RE+	+ RE, VVIL OH EOZILH ^h } 6
	in three lines, unpublished }
+ EADſIL REX	+ RE, DUNHEZ HOT . 7
+ EADſIL RE + ⁺	+ RE, HERILER HO . 6
+ EADRED REX ^o	+ RE, I-IUNRED HÖ . 2
+ EADRED ^o R ^o EH	+ RE, I-MYNRED HO . 3
+ EADRED REX head	RE, + HAHHEN ^o N ^o RD ^o X
Ruding, Plate D, No. 30.	Description, page 410, No. 32. . 8
+ EADLAR RE [∇]	+ RE, UNBEIN HÖ . . 2
+ EADL ^o A ^o R RE + [∞]	+ RE, ADELÄVER HO . 1
+ EADLAR RE +	+ RE, ALBVTE H ^o . . 1
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, FERILER H ^o . . 1
+ EADLAR RE ^o C	+ RE, DVRAND H ^o . . 1
+ EADLAR RE +	+ RE, WANA H ^o unpublished 1
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, BRITFER ^o . . . 2

		Rarity.
+ EADL°A°R RE+~	+ RE, ALBYTE H° . .	1
+ E°ADL°A°R RE+~)	+ RE, ADELAVER H° . .	1
+ E°ADEA°R RE~)	+ RE, HANAN H° . .	1
+ EADL°A°R REX°	+ RE, HANAN H° . .	1
+ E°ADL°A°R RE~	+ RE, FARDENI H° un-	} 2
	published	
+ EADL°A°R RE~	+ RE, FARDENI H° un-	} 2
	published	
+ EADL°A°R RE+~)	+ RE, LARÐENNH° . .	1
+ EADE°A°R RE+°)	+ RE, LAPALI H° . .	2
+ EADL°AR° RE+°)	+ RE, VNBEIN H° . .	1
+ EADLAR RE°°	+ RE, EANY°LOF M° . .	1
+ EA°DLAR RE+°	+ R, double struck . .	1
+ EADL°A°R RE+~	+ RE, ALBYTE M° . .	1
+ EADL°A°R RE	+ RE, INEHL H° unpub-	} 1
	lished	
+ E°ADL°A°R RE+	+ RE, IZEBERT	2
+ EAL°A°R RE+° D	+ RE, IVEN °N EN . .	2
wanting.		
+ EADLAR° R°EX°	°°° RE, FASTOLF ESH . .	3
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE O+O HARTIN un-	} 2
	published	
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, TRODOL+E°O.	} 3
	RIEM three lines . .	
+ EADLAR RE	+RE, DYRL°OL+E°OHON	} 3
	in three lines	
+ EADLAR RE°	+ RE, EDELAINO	2
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, ENAPENOI	1
+ E°ADL°A°R REX	+ RE, IZEBERT	2
+ E°ADL°AR RE+▽	+ RE ADELAVERHO . .	1
+ EADLAR RE°+°	+ RE, WORLNR H° un-	} 1
	published	
+ EA°DLA°R REX°	+ RE, HANAN N°	1
+ EADLAR RE°°	+ RE, EANVL°F NO . . .	1
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, ELFZ O+O IENO . .	2
+ EADE+AR REX	+ RE, EZLYLF HO	1
+ EADLAR REXI	✠RE, VDIFRÐ HO un-	} 1
	published	
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, ELFZIE	2
+ E°A°DLAR RE+°	+ RE, FARÐEINHO . . .	1
+ EADLAR RE+F	+ RE, VPIFERÐ HO . . .	2
+ EADLAR RE+TO	°°° RE °°° outer circle.	
	EOFERARP NOT	6

+ EADRED REX in field	+ RE— ^M ƷVLƷZTAN MON, two lines.
+ EADLAR REXE	+ RE, FAN ^o ST ^o LF ^o BOILAN, circular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX ^o Σ ^o	+ RE, FAZT ^o LF+HON, cir- cular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, HERILER ^o H ^o NE, cir- cular; in field+
OS+ ^g 77AEDELF+Σ ^o	+ RE, HS ⁺ ⁺ ⁺ H ⁺ OTST ⁺ AT, re- trograde circular; in field+
+ EADLAR RE+~	+ RE, IZEN OTREB partly retrograde; in field+
+ EADLAR RE+	+ RE, ELIƷALDI, in two lines.
+ EADLAR RE+~	+ RE, ALBVTE HO, in two lines.
+ EADLAR RE~	+ RE, IVENONEN, in two lines.
+ EAL ^o AN ^o R RE+ ^o	+ RE, IVENEN HO, in two lines.
+ E ^o AN ^o DL ^o AN ^o R REX	+ RE, EDELATNE, in two lines.
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, FARDEHNN ^o in two lines.
+ EADLAR REX ANELORV	+ RE, LEOFNILE MONETAOX HA, circular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX ANILORVH	+ RE, OZ ⁺ AL ^o D MONETA HAT, circular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX in field	+ RE, ADELZIE HO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, IVENNE HO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, ADELAVER HO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, EARDEIINNO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, ENAPE HOI, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, HAHAN HO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, BERENARD HO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, EARDEIINNO, in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, BOIT OL LO NON, in three lines.
+ EADRED REX	+ RE, EOROD MO, in two lines.
+ EADRED REX~	+ RE, H ⁺ VHRED HO, in two lines.
+ EADRED REX	+ RE, ƷVLFEATRES MO, in two lines.

VIII.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL
GREEK COINS.

BY H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22, 1842, and
February 23rd, 1843.]

CRATIA IN BITHYNIA.

THE two coins cited by Sestini in his *Descriz. dell Med. Ant. de Mus. Hederv.* (p. 44, Nos. 1 and 2),¹ which he assigns to Cratia, in Bithynia, in my opinion belong to Cretopolis, in Pisidia. I have remarked for many years, that these coins are always brought from that province, accompanied with coins of neighbouring cities, such as Sagalassus, Antiochia, Cremua, &c. I allude solely to the coins in question, as those with the legend, ΚΡΗΤΙΕΩΝ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠ, struck under the Roman emperors, are undoubtedly correctly placed to Cratia, in Bithynia.

HADRIANOTHERÆ, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΗΤΩΝ. Head of a wild boar to the left.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΤΡ. ΜΝΕΡ... Telesphorus standing, enveloped in his hooded mantle. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

Autonomous coins of this city are rare. This, with the head of a wild boar, is unpublished, and doubtless refers to the abundance of game and wild animals in the neighbourhood, which was the occasion of its being selected by Hadrian, to gratify his love for field sports.²

¹ See also Mionnet, *Supp. v.* p. 32. Nos. 173, 174.

² Dion. lib. 69, and Spartianus in *vit. Hadr.*

No. 2.—ΑΥΤ. Α. C. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Laureated head of Sept. Severus to the right.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ. Æsculapius standing. Æ. 5.
(*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right; in the field a countermark.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑ...ΗΡΙΤΩΝ. An ox standing. Æ. 6.
(*My cabinet.*)

4.—Μ. ΩΤΑ. CΕΥΗΡΑ. Profile of Otacilia Severa to the right, a crescent across her shoulders.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ. A bison standing. Æ. 7.
(*My cabinet.*)

Why Hadrianotheræ should be placed by all numismatists in Bithynia I am at a loss to guess, as geographers are unanimous in their testimony that it was situated in the adjoining province of Mysia. If the town named in the Peutingerian table, Hadrianotiba, is the same as Hadrianotheræ, it was not far distant from Pergamus, and on the main road from that city to Miletopolis. The type and fabric of the coin, No. 2, in the above list, is exactly the same in every respect, as one of the same emperor struck at Pergamus, which confirms the supposed vicinity of the two cities.

HERACLIA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΛΥΔΙ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC ΓΕΡ. Laureated profile of Nero to the left.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Jupiter sitting to the right; a victory in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. Æ. 9.
(*Bank of England.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤΟ. ΓΕΡ. Laureated head of Trajanus to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Helmeted head of Pallas. Æ. 5.
(*Bank of England.*)

3.—ΑΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙC. CΕΒ. Same head.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΠΟΛ. Bacchus standing, cantharus in his right hand, and thyrsus in his left. Æ. 6.
(*My cabinet.*)

- 4.—ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΑ. Head of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Female standing; a laurel crown in her right hand, and the hasta in her left. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

- 5.—Μ. ΟΠ. CΩ. ΑΝΤ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝ. Naked head of Diadumenianus to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Eagle standing. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

- 6.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΓ. Laureated head of Maximinus to the right.

R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Naked figure of Hercules standing, carrying a wild boar on his shoulders. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

- 7.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC Κ. Profile of Maximus bare headed, to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

- 8.—ΑΥΓ. Κ. Μ. ΠΟΥΠΗ. ΝΟC. ΑΥΓ. Laureated head of Pupienus to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Female standing, holding in each hand something indistinct; in the field, a club. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

- 9.—CABEINA TPANKYAAEINA. Profile of Tranquillina to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Neptune standing naked, his foot resting on the prow of a galley; a dolphin in his right hand, and a trident in his left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

- 10.—ΚΟΡ. CΑΛΩ.....Naked head of Saloninus to the right.

R.—ΗΕΡΑΚΛ.....ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. Same type of Neptune. Æ. 5. (*My cabinet.*)

It is my belief, that all the ten coins described above may be safely attributed to the Heraclia in Bithynia, as they were found on the spot, otherwise it would be difficult to distinguish some of them from coins of other cities of the same name which were so numerous.³

³ Those marked as being in my cabinet, are now in the royal collection at Paris.

NICAËA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ.....ΑΝ.....Laureated head of M. Aurelius to the right.

R.—ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Pallas, or perhaps Rome, sitting extending her right hand, which holds a patera, towards a serpent entwined round the trunk of a tree. Æ. 8.

(*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΔΟΥΚΙΑΔΑΝ ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙΣ. Head of Lucilla to the right.

R.—Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΚ ΟΥΗΡΟΚ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Lucius Verus on horseback, passing at a quick pace to the right, armed with a lance. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

This is the only coin, yet published, struck at Nicæa in honor of Lucilla; and it is the more remarkable, on account of the name of Domitia given to the empress.

No. 3.—... ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟΚ. Laureated head of Maximinus to the right.

R.—ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Equity standing; a balance in her right hand, and hasta in her left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

NICAËA IN BITHYNIA, AND BYZANTIUM IN THRACIA.

No. 1.—Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΚΡΙΑΝΟΚ.....Head of Macrianus, with spiked crown to the right.

R.—ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ ΒΥΖΑΝΤ. ΟΜΟΝ...Α. Two fishing instruments; in the field, a monogram. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Vaillant has published a coin of Gallienus, offering the same legend, and nearly the same type, as this of Macrianus; and Sestini, another of Valerianus senior.⁴

NICOMEDIA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΦΑΥΚΤΕΙΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚΘ. Head of Faustina junior, to the right.

R. ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗ. ΜΗΤ. ΝΕΩ. Female sitting; the *modius* on her head, a patera in her extended right hand. Æ. 7.

(*My cabinet.*)

⁴ Descr. p. 262, No. 42.

No. 2.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC Κ. Bust of Maximus bareheaded, to the right.

R.—ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ. Jupiter Serapis standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—CABEINA TPANKYAAEINA. Head of Tranquillina to the right.

R.—ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙΟC ΝΕΩΚ. Victory passing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

PRUSA AD OLYMPUM, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΕΛΒ. ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΞ CEB. Laureated and bearded head of Pertinax to the right.

R.—ΠΡΟΥΚΑΕΩΝ. Pallas standing. Æ. 7.

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΕΛΒΙΟC. ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΞ CEB. Same head.

R.—ΠΡΟΥΚΑΕΩΝ. An hexastyle temple. Æ. 8.

The coins of Helvius Pertinax, struck in Asiatic cities, are of excessive rarity. Eckhel cites another also of Prusa,⁵ which offers a different type to the above, both of which I bought at Brausa, at two different visits I made to that city. No. 1 is now in the Bank of England, and No. 2 in the British Museum.

PRUSIAS AD MARE, *quæ et* CIUS, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—Laureated profile of Apollo, below, ΚΙΑ.

R.—ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Prow of a galley. A.R. 2½. (*My cabinet.*)

Coins of Cius, of this type, varying only by the names of magistrates, are abundant. This, with ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, is new.

No. 2.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC Κ. Bust of Maximus, bareheaded, to the right.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Apollo naked, standing; a lyre upon a cippus before him, a laurel branch in his right hand. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΕΡΕΝΝΙΑ. ΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΙΑΑΑ. ΑΥΤ. (*Sic.*) Profile of Herennia Etruscilla to the right.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Fortune standing. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

⁵ Cat. l. p. 152, No. 3.

4.—ΠΟΥ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ CEBBB (*sic.*) Head of the elder Valerianus, with spiked crown.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Naked figure of Hercules leaning on his club, which rests on a rock. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—ΠΟΥ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ CEB. Head of Gallienus, with spiked crown, to the right.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Same type of Hercules. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—... ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ (*sic.*) ΑΥΓ. Same head of Gallienus.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Two goats standing on their hind legs, and their fore feet resting on the top of a vase. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

PRUSIA AD HYPPIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

Eckhel has assigned to this city⁶ a coin of Augustus, which he describes as follows:—

ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEBACTOC Π. ΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΠΩ. Caput Augusti nudum.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC...ΝΙΟΥ. ΤΑΜ...ΤΑ. Pallas galeata stans d. Victoriolam, s. hastam et clypeum.

The learned numismatist was led into this error, by the incomplete state of the legend of the coin he cites. He imagined the obverse side of the coin should read ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEBACTOC ΠΡΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΠΩ. A fine specimen, in my cabinet, shows the coin to be of Temnus, in Æolia, which is also published by Mionnet, from the cabinet of M. Cousinery,⁷ which reads the same as mine, as follows:

ΚΑΙCΑΡ CEBACTOC ΠΑΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑΤ. Naked head of Augustus.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΝΙΟΥ. ΤΑΜΝΙΤΑΝ. Pallas standing; a small figure of victory in her right hand, and the hasta and shield in her left.

⁶ Num. Vet. Anec. p. 190, and Mionnet Supp. v. p. 236, No. 1390.

⁷ Tom. iii. p. 28, No. 167.

TIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—TEIOC. Youthful head of Teos to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. Two figures, male and female, each with the hasta, clasping hands over an altar. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—... KOMMOΔO. Laureated head of Commodus to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. River god reclining. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—M. AYP. ANTΩNINOC AYTΩ. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. Rome sitting. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—AYT. M. AYP. ANTΩNINOC. Same head.

R.—TIANΩN. Panther sitting, his right fore paw lifted up before a vase. Æ. 4. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

5.—ANTΩNEINOC AYTΩYCTOC. Laureated head of Elagabalus to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. Hercules naked, sitting on a rock; the *cantharus* in his right hand, and a club in his left. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—IOY. KOP. ΠΑΥΛΑ CEB. Half length figure of Julia Paula, holding a flower.

R.—TIANΩN. Rome helmeted, sitting; a small figure of victory in her extended right hand, the hasta in her left. Æ. 8. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

7.—IOY. KOP. ΠΑΥΛΑ CEB. Head of Paula to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. Nemesis, standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

8.—IOY. MAM. ... Head of Julia Mamaea to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. Rome sitting. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

9.—IOYΑΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΙΑ.—Same head.

R.—TIANΩN. A quiver. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

10.—M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝOC A. Bust of Gordianus Pius, with spiked crown; a shield and lance over his left shoulder.

R.—TIANΩN. The emperor and his empress clasping each other by the hand before an altar. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

11.—II. A. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝOC. Laureated head of Gallienus to the right.

R.—TIANΩN. River god reclining. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

No. 12.—II. A. ΟΥΑΔΕΡΙΑΝΟC A. Laureated head of Valerianus senior to the right.

R.—Male figure standing; a patera in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. Æ. 6½. (*My cabinet.*)

Tius, a man of sacerdotal rank, was the leader of the Milesian colony, which founded Tium.⁸ It is his portrait we find on coins like that of my No. 1. Amongst the number of imperial coins cited above, some of them are singular. No. 4, of Caracalla, has on the reverse a panther before a vase, both symbols of Bacchus, to whom the Greeks of Tium attributed the foundation of their city, as is attested by a coin cited by Sestini;⁹ and another by Vaillant,¹⁰ on which the god is standing, with the legend ΔΙΟΝΥCOC ΚΤΙCΤΗC. The ancients supposed that the panthers were fond of wine. The type on this coin of Caracalla probably refers to what is related by Oppianus.¹¹ He says, that the hunters employed in taking these animals used no other artifice than a vase filled with the intoxicating liquor, which drew them to the spot, when partaking of the potion they fell an easy prey, being unable to fly, from the effect of the wine. The two coins of Julia Paula are rare; and the No. 6 in particular, where she is exhibited half length; her portrait is seldom seen on coins of Greek cities. It is probably the river Billaeus exhibited on Nos. 2 and 11, as we find in Eckhel,¹² a coin with the name ΒΙΛΑΙΟC. It was a small river, distant about twenty stades from the city.

⁸ Philon apud Steph. Byz. v. Τιος.

⁹ Lett. tom. iv. p. 108.


¹⁰ Vaillant Num. Gr. et Gessner Imp. Tab. cxii. fig. 46.

¹¹ De Venat. lib. iv. It is a curious coincidence, that Caracalla was the patron of this poet.

¹² Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 349. Pliny writes the name of this river, Billis.

NICOMEDES I., BITHYNIÆ REX.

Head of Nicomedes, bound with the royal fillet, to the right.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Diana sitting upon a rock, to the left, holding two lances in her right hand; in the field, the monogram . AR. 4. weight 64½ grs.

Bank of England, from my cabinet.

The coins of the first Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, are of excessive rarity. Those have been satisfactorily proved to belong to him, which are published by Froelich,¹³ Visconti,¹⁴ and Eckhel;¹⁵ but the only silver coin from which all those authors have taken engravings, is the tetradrachm in the imperial cabinet at Vienna.¹⁶

Of the drachma size, none has yet been published. The one described above differs from the tetradrachm. The figure of Diana seated is in the same attitude; but her left hand is unoccupied, and there is no tree in the back ground, nor the richly ornamented shield by her side. The monogram is the same on both the large and the smaller coin. The Bithynians derived their origin from Thrace; and the Diana of the Thracians was represented with two spears. As she is represented in this way on the coins of Nicomedes, it would appear that this king was proud of his origin from that hardy and warlike people.

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 10th March, 1841.

TO EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ.,
London.

¹³ Not. Elim. Num. p. 192.

¹⁴ Iconogr. Gr. tom. ii. p. 180.

¹⁵ Doct. Num. Vet.

¹⁶ Another, in every way similar, was a short time since in my collection, and passed into that of Mr. J. R. Steuart, which weighed 261½ grains.

(Seventh Notice.)

ANTICYRA, IN PHOCIDE.

Bearded head of Neptune to the right, trident over his shoulder.

R.—ANTI KYPIEON. Proserpine gradient, to the right, a lighted torch in her hand. Æ. 6.

There were two cities named Anticyra in Greece, the first in Phocis, and the other in Locris, near Mount Cæta. Of neither of these cities have any coins yet been published. The one I describe above, I place to the Anticyra of Phocis, from the fabric, and also on account of the type on the obverse, which is the head of Neptune—a proper device for a maritime people; and, moreover, we are told by Pausanias,¹⁷ that they had a temple of that god, wherein he was represented holding a trident in his hand.

Cyparissa¹⁸ was the ancient name of Anticyra. It was famous for the superior quality of the hellebore produced in its vicinity.

When I took note of this coin, it was in the collection of Dr. Etienne Garreri of Smyrna, from whence it passed into that of the Rev. Mr. Arundel, late British Chaplain at the same place.

LILÆA, IN PHOCIDE.

Bull's head, front face.

R.—AI. Head of Apollo to the right; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR. 2½. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*)

¹⁷ Lib. x. ch. 36.

¹⁸ Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 96, gives a coin to Cyparissa, in Phocide; but instead of ΚΥΠΑ, it should be read ΚΥΖΙ, and is of Cyzicus.

The origin of Lilæa is lost in antiquity. Homer¹⁹ mentions, that some of its inhabitants, with those of other Phocian cities, assisted the Greeks at the siege of Troy. It derived its name, according to Pausanias,²⁰ from one of the Naiades, daughter of Cephissus, and it was situated one hundred and eighty stades from Delphi, on the river Cephissus. We find it was destroyed by Philip of Macedonia towards the close of the Phocic, or sacred war, ten years after the plunder of the temple of Delphi²¹ by the Phocians, but must have been again restored, as it was occupied by a Macedonian garrison under Demetrius.²²

This is the only coin yet published of Lilæa. The type, both on obverse and reverse, is precisely the same as the coins of Phocis, inscribed ΦΟΚΙ, struck apparently for the whole province. Phocis, and all its territories, being consecrated to Apollo, the most suitable device for its money is the head of that deity. The bull's head, according to some, refers to the wide pastures on the borders of the Cephissus. It may allude to the nature of the sacrifices offered to the patron deity; or perhaps, on this of Lilæa, it may allude to the Cephissus itself, for the ancients frequently represented a river under the form of that animal; but Pausanias says, that at the sources which were near the city, the water rises with a noise resembling the roaring of a bull.²³ Its situation, near the sources of the river, is clearly stated by Homer.

“And fair Lilæa views the rising flood.”

BCEOTIA.

No. 1.—ΩΙΟΒ. *Diota*; above, a bunch of grapes.

R.—Bœotian shield. AR. 5, weight 189½ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

¹⁹ Lib. ii. 627.

²⁰ Phocis, cap. 33.

²¹ Phocis, cap. 3.

²² Ibid. cap. 33.

²³ Ibid.

No. 2.—BOIΩ. *Diota*; above, a club.

R.—As last. A.R. 5. 189 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΔΙΟΤ. *Diota*; above, a club.

R.—As last. A.R. 5. 184½ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—BO. Bunch of grapes in a sunk circle.

R.—Bœotian shield. A.R. ½. 3¼ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—Club, upon a Bœotian shield.

R.—BOIΩTΩN. Victory standing to the right; a laurel crown in her right hand, and a trident in her left. Æ. 3.
(*My cabinet.*)

Some trifling varieties in the types and adjuncts of these five coins of Bœotia, distinguish them from the numerous series already published.

ASPLEDON, IN BŒOTIA.

The coins in Sestini²⁴ and Mionnet²⁵, classed to Aspledon, positively belong to Sparadocus, king of Thrace. (See Raoul Rochette, *Lettre à M. Grotefend sur quelques Médailles de Rois des Odryses et des Thraces, dans les Nouvelles Annales de l'Institut Archéologique*, tom. i. p. 102.) The No. 46 of Mionnet, loc. cit. from Hunter, tab. xvii. is probably of Olynthus in Macedonia. Similar coins, both with and without legends, were formerly in my collection, and published by Cadalvene, (*Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined.* p. 72, pl. 1, figs. 29, 30, 31). Another coin, attributed by Sestini to this city in his *Descriz. del Mus. Fontana* (tom. i. p. 153), which Streber (*Num. nonnulla Græca ex Mus. Reg. Baviaræ*) proposes to restore to Spartolus, a city of Chalcidiæa, is also of Sparadocus. We have consequently no certain coins either of Aspledon or Spartolus.

²⁴ Lett. Num. Continuaz. tom. ii. p. 23, and tom. iv. p. 65, tab. 1. fig. 19.

²⁵ Supp. tom. iii. p. 509, Nos. 44 and 45.

ERYTHRÆ, IN BŒOTIA.

Mionnet (Supp. tom. iii. p. 154) remarks on the coin No. 75, in his list of coins of Erythræ, in Bœotia:—"Cette Médaille et un autre avec la légende EPYΘ ont été decrites à tort à Erythræ d'Ionie." On the contrary, I have ascertained from the locality where these coins are constantly found, that they belong to Ionia, and not to Bœotia.

TANAGRA, IN BŒOTIA.

No. 1.—The half of a Bœotian shield.

R.—TAN. Head of a horse, the whole in an indented square. AR. 1. $6\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

2.—Bœotian shield.

R.—TA. Prow of a galley. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $14\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*Same cabinets.*)

The letters TA and TAN, with the Bœotian shield on these two diminutive specimens, shew them to belong to Tanagra. The shield of this form is peculiar to coins of Bœotian cities. The horse's head may allude to the Thessalian origin of the Tanagrians. The prow of a galley on No. 2 is curious and new. Tanagra being an inland city, its inhabitants had, it may be supposed, but little interest with naval affairs; but we are informed by Strabo,²⁶ that their territory extended to the sea-coast, and that the small port called Aulis, capable of containing fifty galleys, belonged to them. Mionnet describes a coin of Tanagra,²⁷ the same as that which Christopher Ramus²⁸ classes to the island of Delos. They are both in error; it belongs to Temnus, in Æolia, and is the same as is

²⁶ Lib. ix. p. 403.

²⁷ Supp. tom. iii. p. 26, No. 105.

²⁸ Cat. Num. Vet. Mus. Reg. Dan. tom. i. p. 152, No. 3.

described again by Mionnet²⁹ in its proper place. Sestini gives another to Tanagra, which is also of Temnus.³⁰

THEBÆ, IN BŒOTIA.

☉, in the centre of a wheel.

R.—An irregular rude indented square AV. 1. 22 grs.
(*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

The silver coins, in every respect similar in type and fabric to the above, which is of gold, are attributed by Mionnet, upon the authority of Cousinery, to Athens, where the latter numismatist assures us they are often found. In this statement I concur; but, nevertheless, they are brought in equal abundance from many other parts of Greece. The interior of the wheel resembles a theta, the initial letter of Thebæ; but possibly what appears to be a wheel, may be intended for the letter theta alone, which, on the most ancient money of this city, occurs in a variety of forms. In gold the coin is unique, and was originally in my collection.

ANAPHLYSTUS, IN ATTICA.

I am persuaded, that the coin attributed to Anaphlystus by Mionnet (Supp. tom. iii. p. 584), from Sestini and Wiezy, is identical with that he classes (tom. iii. p. 460, No. 77), to Perga, in Pamphylia, with the incorrect legend, ΜΕΝΑΨΑ ΠΕΡΓΑ. In his Supplement (tom. vi. p. 534), Mionnet again, following Sestini, restores it to the city of Prenassus, or Prinassus, in Caria, with the rectified and correct reading, ΜΑΝΑΨΑ ΠΡΕΝΑ or ΠΡΕΝΑΣ. Neither of these classifications, however, are satisfactory, since of

²⁹ Tom. iii. p. 26, No. 155.

³⁰ Desc. Num. Vet. p. 174, No. 4, and Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 521, No. 104.

not less than six or seven examples of the coin which I have possessed at different times, they have all been brought to me from Pisidia, with coins of that province.

At all events, Anaphlystus has no claim to any coin yet known.³¹ Sestini's error is easily conceived. On a badly preserved coin, ΜΑΝΑΨΑ might be taken for ΑΝΑΦΛ.; and ΠΙΝΑ has some resemblance to ΠΕΡΓΑ, therefore Sestini's attribution of it to the latter place is not so very extraordinary, as we have coins of Perga with the sphynx.

OROPUS, IN ATTICA.

No. 1.—Laureated and bearded head of Amphiaraus, to the right.

R.—ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ. Dolphin entwined round a trident.

Æ. 4. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ. Serpent entwined round a club. Æ. 5.

(*Same Cabinet.*)

Cadalvene³² has published these two rare coins, which at that time were in my collection. I should not again allude to them, were it not that a numismatist of celebrity, for whom I have a great regard, has expressed doubts of the correctness of the legends. I can assure both him and the reader, that the legends on both coins are perfect. They were brought from Greece by the late M. Fauvel, many years French consul at Athens, who informed me that they were found together at a small village in Attica, known to this day by the name of Ropo, which is doubtless the site of the ancient city of Oropus.

DYME, IN ACHAIA.

Uncertain head, to the right.

R.—ΔΥ. In a wreath of laurel. Æ. 4. (*From my collection, now in British Museum.*)

³¹ That in Goltzius' Gr. Tab. v., and another in Haym, tom. i. p. 211, are of Corinthian colonies. See Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 222.

³² Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined. p. 169.

This coin was brought from the Peloponnesus, with many others of Achaia, but principally of Sicyon. As there are only two letters, ΔΥ, to denote the name of the city where it was struck, some doubt will probably exist as to the correctness of the classification I propose. I object to the opinion of some of my friends who would assign it to Dyrrhachium, in Illyria, because ΔΥ does not express the first syllable of the name. The coins of Dyrrhachium, when more than the initial letter is found, always read ΔΥΡ. It appears to have been a custom with the ancients to complete a syllable when they abridged the name of their cities upon their money, as may be seen in numerous instances; and I cannot recall to my memory an example to the contrary. It is, then, the consideration of this custom, that induces me to class my coin to Dyme, a city of Achaia, of which no coins have hitherto been published. The type also agrees with other coins of the same province, where we find the name of the city expressed in a similar manner, within a laurel wreath, as ΣΙ, or ΣΕ, for Sicyon, and ΠΕΛ for Pellene.³³

The imperfect condition of the obverse of the coin leaves me nothing to say upon the character of the profile. The wreath may refer to the hero Œbotas, to whose statue at Olympia crowns were offered by the Achaian victors at the Olympic games.³⁴

Dyme was an ancient city of the Peloponnesus, founded by the Achaians. When they became possessed of the country,³⁵ it was situated on the Gulf of Corinth, west of Olenus³⁶, and the last city westward of the Achaian terri-

³³ See my notice on the coins of Pellene, in *Num. Chron.* Vol. II. p. 237.

³⁴ Pausanias, lib. vii. cap. 17.

³⁵ *id.* cap. 18; and Herodotus, lib. i. cap. 145.

³⁶ Strabo, lib. viii. p. 387.

tory. It had been previously named Stratos, Cauconide, and Palea,³⁷

DEMETRIAS QUÆ ET SICYON.

No. 1.—A dove, flying, to the right.

R.—ΔΗ. Within a laurel crown. Æ. 3. Mionnet, Supp. tom. iv. p. 165, No. 1086.

2.—As last.

R.—ΔΗ and ΣΙ in monogram, the whole within a laurel crown. Æ. 3. Ibid. No. 1087.

Both the preceding coins are well known to numismatists, and are, in Mionnet's list, assigned without any comment to Sicyon. They are, however, entitled to notice, as they illustrate the historical event related by Plutarch in his life of Demetrius, son of Antigonus, surnamed Poliorcetes, and show that they were struck during the short space of time that the Sicyonians changed the name of their city, and called it Demetrias, in honour of the Poliorcetes. The first coin is impressed with exactly the same devices as the very common coins of Sicyon, excepting that the initials ΔΗ occupy the place of the letters ΣΙ. The No. 20 is still more curious, as it is inscribed with both names, ΔΗ, as above, for Demetrias, and in the field the initials of Sicyon in monogram, which clears up satisfactorily any doubts that might have existed as to the true meaning of the letters.

The new powers which arose on the demise of Alexander, and the constant dissensions between the several chiefs who claimed their share in the division of the spoils of his vast empire, introduced changes in the names of a great number of ancient cities; and as many of these changes are unrecorded by contemporary historians, numismatists

³⁷ Pausanias, lib. vii. c. 17.

are often at a loss in classing coins which were struck on those occasions. Cardia became Lysimachia; Potidæa, Cassandria; Ephesus, Arsinoe; Sicyon, Demetrias; Mantinea, Antigonía; besides which, we have Agathopolis in honor of Agathocles, son of Lysimachus; several of Alexandria, Seleucia, and Antiochia, as well as Stratonicea, Apamea, &c. Some of these cities, it is true, were founded by the princes whose names they adopted; but many, and by far the greater number, were assumed by the inhabitants from motives of interest, and again abandoned, as soon as the original cause for the change no longer existed. I have several coins, evidently of Asiatic fabric, with various types, and the legend, ΠΤΟ.ΠΤΟΛ., and ΠΤΟΑΕΜΑΙΕΩΝ. They were probably struck at some city in honor of one of the Egyptian kings, most probably Ptolemy Soter; but whether they were issued by the same, or by several cities, and what these cities were, for the present I have not the means of ascertaining.

After the Romans had reduced Asia Minor to their sway, another geographical revolution ensued, and a new nomenclature was required. Here Roman names replace the Greek; and we find numerous cities called Cæsarea, Sebaste, Sebastopolis, Pompæopolis, Tiberiopolis, Domitianopolis, Flaviopolis, Titopolis, Hadriani, Hadrianopolis, and a number of others. A work developing these subjects would be highly interesting and useful.

SICYON, IN ACHAIA.

No. 1.—A dove flying, viewed in front.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 5.

This coin is probably one of the earliest essays of the Sicyonians in the art of coinage on its adoption by them, which was most likely at an epoch nearly coeval with the

coins struck by the Æginetæ for Phidon, king of Argos. (See my notice on the coins of Argos and Phidon, in the Num. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 42.) In a large deposit of the most primitive coins found twenty years ago at Santorina, there were three of these; the rest were the earliest monetary specimens of Ægina, Argos, Naxos, and other Greek cities. One passed from my collection to that of Mr. Payne Knight, and is now in the British Museum. There is in this coin every appearance of the art of coinage being in its infancy when it was struck; without legend, the rudeness of its execution, the deep irregular form of the indented square, and the coarse globular shape of the coin, are proof sufficient. Neither can there be much doubt of its being of Sicyonian origin. The dove is a speaking type, and almost peculiar to these people; and the indented square may be pronounced, with equal safety, Grecian, and even Dorian. Different styles in the fabric of these squares may be distinguished with considerable precision by those who have attentively studied the subject, and particularly by those who have cultivated numismatic science in the several countries where the coins were struck, and consequently where they are the most frequently found. The extreme simplicity of the most primitive coins, often opposes great difficulties to their classification with any degree of certainty; and for that reason, in numismatic catalogues, they are often placed amongst the *incerti*; but with diligent care and attention to the localities where they are discovered, and by comparison of their weight, fabric, and devices, these difficulties are reduced, and many of them may be classed with considerable success.

I have mentioned, that these coins which I attribute to Sicyon, were found, with a considerable deposit of early coins, at Santorina. The following is a copy of

the memorandum I made at the time, September 1821, which may be interesting to some of my readers.

41 Silver, type half horse; some to the right, others to the left.

R.—A double indented square; one much larger than the other; in each a large star.

47 Do. half lion. R.—Rude square.

1 Do. do. R.—Rude square, a star in the centre.

2 Do. large fish's head, and the tail of a fish above.

R.—Rude indented square.

14 Vase, with bunch of grapes to each handle, and an ivy leaf above.

R.—Indented square, divided in unequal compartments.

Naxos? Mionnet, in his Supplement, gives them to Teos, in Ionia.

3 Dove flying. Sicyon.

1 Cock. Carystus?

1 Boar's head.

82 Do. half size. Lyttus Creta?

23 Two dolphins. Phidon. See my notice.

2 Goat upon a fish.

1 Plain Vase, without handles.

541 Ægina.

1 Head of Silenus.

R.—Rude indented square. Naxos? (*From Mr. Payne Knight's collection, now in the British Museum.*)

760 Total.

Some other coins of the same description were discovered a few years later at the island of Milo, but although bearing the same types, were evidently of more modern date. Several with the half lion amongst these last, had a legend composed of three letters, OAY, or AYΘ, which may some day lead to the discovery of their origin. It may be further observed, that all the coins of the Santorina deposit, excepting the eighty-two small with the boar's head, agree pretty nearly with each other in weight,

which shows them to have been adjusted to the Æginetan standard, of which they must have been didrachms.

No. 2.—Chimera gradient, to the right.

R.—Dove flying, viewed in front, in a square indicated by four bars, outside of which is a square of pellets, the whole in a flat sunk indenture. AR, $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri at Smyrna.*)

Although this coin has a strong archaic character, it is of perhaps three centuries later than No. 1, and there is no indication of a legend; nevertheless its origin cannot be doubted. It has remained, till now, unpublished.

No. 3.—A bird cleansing his bill with his claw, to the right.

R.—ΣΕ. Dove flying, to the right. AR. 1. $3\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*Same Cabinet.*)

Cadalvene published a similar coin from my collection,³⁸ excepting that the letters ΣΕ are wanting on that specimen.

No. 4.—Diana naked, kneeling on one knee, facing the right, holding a bow in her extreme right hand, and supporting herself on the ground with her left. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $6\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Coins similar to the above are erroneously attributed by Sestini (*Lett. Num. tom. vi. p. 60*, and *Descriz. del Med. Ant. del Mus. Fontana, tom. ii. p. 271, tab. 22. fig. 5*, and *Mionnet, Supp. tom. vii. p. 132, Nos. 194 and 195*), to Selge, in Pisidia. Their fabric, and the localities from whence they are constantly brought, sufficiently justify my restoration. It appears the Sicyonians used ΣΙ and ΣΕ indifferently on their money, which gave rise to the error of the earlier numismatic writers, who classed them to the small islands of Siphnus and Seriphus. Judging from the coins, it becomes evident that those with ΣΕ are the most

³⁸ Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined. p. 179. pl. 2. No. 28.

ancient, and the form continued, as long as it was customary, to write the name of the city Σικυὼν. The substitution of the *iota* for the diphthong in proper names, was not uncommon in the later ages of Greece.³⁹

The figure of Diana on the autonomous coins of Sicyon, is new. The goddess is represented in the same position on a coin of the Orchomenians of Bœotia, published by Sestini (Lett. Num. Contin. tom. ii. p. 27); and on another of the Chersonesus Taurica (in Du Mersan Cat. of Cab. de M. Allier, p. 19, pl. 2, No. 7.) The only difference (which consists in the figure of Diana) on those two coins, is, that the lower part of her body is draped, but on mine she is in a state of complete nudity.

No. 5.—ΑΟΥΚ. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤ ..ΚΑΙ. Naked head of Geta to the right, the bust in the paludamentum.

R.—CΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ. Bacchus standing, facing the right, a leopard skin across his extended right arm. Æ. 7. (*British Museum.*)

An unedited variety, offering nothing particularly interesting.

Whilst upon the subject of the coins of Sicyon, I will remark, that the small one in gold (in Du Mersan Cat. of Cab. de M. Allier, and Mionnet, Supp. tom. iv. p. 160, No. 1047), was most probably struck by some maritime people of Asia Minor. It is described by these authors as follows:—

Chimère marchant, à gauche; dessous, un thon.

R.—Aire en creux, divisée en quatre parties, en biseau, dans l'intérieure. AV. 1.

The indented square and the tunny fish assimilate this coin to those presumed to be of Cyzicus.

³⁹ Leake, Travels in the Morea, vol. iii. p. 379.

PYLUS, IN ELIDIS.

Combe, in his *Catalogue of the Hunterian Mus.* (p. 242, tab. xliv. fig. 8), attributes a coin thus described, to Pylus, in Elidis.

Caput muliebre auripendentibus ornatum ad s.

R.—ΠΥΛ. Hircus stans ad s. Æ. 2.

See also Mionnet, (tom. ii. p. 202, No. 7). Sestini is inclined to restore it to Pylus, in Messenia (*Descript. Num. Vet.* p. 198, No. 8.) They have all misread the legend, which upon several that have come under my notice, is ΠΥΠΠ, and belongs to Pyrrha, in Lesbos, where they are frequently found. I shall notice them in their proper place.

COLONE, IN MESSENIÀ.

An autonomous coin of this city is given in Pellerin (*Rec. de Méd. Supp.* iii. p. 103, pl. iv. fig. 11), to Colone, in Messenia. (See Eckhel⁴⁰ *Doct. Num. Vet.* tom. ii. p. 276, and Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 212, No. 30.) In the latter author it is described thus:—

Tête casquée de Pallas à d.

R.—ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ, écrit entre les rayons d'un grand astre. Æ. 3.

Another in Sestini (*Descriz. del Mus. Fontana*, p. 60.)

Caput Palladis galeatum.

R.—ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ. Scriptum intra radios astri, infra granum hordei. Æ. 2. (*Ex. Mus. Reg. Bavaricæ.*)

A number of these coins, but mostly in bad preservation, are constantly found in the Troad, in Æolia. At another

⁴⁰ Epigrapha Dorica confirmat id, quod eodem loco recitat Pausanias, urbis incolas huc ex Attica profectos tempore dialectum Doricum imbibisse.

opportunity I shall offer my reasons for restoring them to Colona, in Troadis, where I conceive they were struck.

Gesner (Num. Prop. p. 275), describes a similar coin from Mus. Havercamp. Thes. March. tom. ii. p. 20, which he attributes to a city of Colona, in Mysia, and is of course much nearer the real situation. It is sufficient, for the present, that I record my opinion on these autonomous coins. The imperial coins, with ΚΟΛΩΝΕΗΩΝ, and ΚΟΛΩΝΙΤΩΝ, of the family of Sept. Severus, are properly placed to the Colona of Messenia.

LACEDÆMONIA.

I propose restoring the coin ascribed by Dutens (Explic. de quelq. Méd. p. 37, pl. 9.) to Lacedæmonia, to Lamia, in Thessaly. I find the following in Sestini.

Epigraphe vitiata. Caput Apollonis laureatum.

R.—ΛΑ. Eques currens stratum habens sub pedibus hostem.

AR. 8. (*Descr. Num. Vet.* p. 204, and *Mionnet*, *Supp.* iv. p. 220, No. 1.)

This coin, it appears, was badly preserved; and I have a strong suspicion it is classed to Lacedæmonia upon slight grounds. It is more probably either of Patreus, king of Pæonia, or of some city in Thessaly.

PYRRICHOS, IN LACONIA.

Du Mersan (in his Cat. de Méd. de M. Allier p. 46), classes a coin, reading $\frac{\Pi\Upsilon\Upsilon}{\Pi}$ to this city. He is followed by Mionnet (*Supp.* iv. p. 235, No. 83), who values it at two hundred francs. The last author (*Supp.* iii. p. 531, No. 177), ascribes the same coin to Thebæ, in Boeotia, its proper place, when he estimates it at eight francs. Pyrrichos must consequently be effaced from our numismatic list of towns.

ARGOS, IN ARGOLIDIS.

See my article in the Num. Chron. (Vol. VI. p. 42), with the coins I propose restoring to Phidon, king of Argos.

METHANA, IN ARGOLIDIS.

A. CEHT. TETAC K. Naked head of Geta, to the right.

R.—MEΘANAION. Diana, gradient, to the left; a bow in her right hand, and an arrow in her left; a dog at her feet. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

Methana was a city of small importance, according to Pausanias, on the isthmus of Trœzenia. The sole merit of this coin is, that its reverse differs from those yet published.

TRÆZENE.

No. 1.—Head of Apollo, bound with a fillet, to the right.

R.—TPO, and a trident, the whole in a flat sunk square.
Æ. 3. 67½ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

No. 2.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—TPO. KAA. An ornamented trident. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, and my cabinet.*)

Silver coins of Trœzene are rare. No. 1, which is of that metal, is of Archaic style, but of elegant fabric, and highly preserved. It bears on the obverse a youthful head, which is probably intended for Apollo Thearius, whose temple, one of the most ancient in Greece, was built by Pittheus. No. 2 is curious, as it agrees with what is related by Pausanias, who says, “At a remote period, when Althepus, son of Neptune, governed this country, then called Althepià, Neptune and Minerva contended which should be entitled to the peculiar worship of the inhabitants. Jupiter, who was arbitrator in the dispute, decided they should share the honors in common, for which the Trœzenians stamped their money as above, the head

of Minerva on one side, and a trident on the other."⁴¹ The type is not new, but on my coin are the initials KAA, which appears, for the first time, on the autonomous money of the Trœzenians.

No. 3.—M. AYP. KO.....Bearded and laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—TPOIZHNIΩN. Theseus raising the rock in search of the sword of his father Ægeus. Æ. 6. (*British Museum.*)

4.—M. AYP. KOMMOΔOC. Head as last.

R.—TPOIZHNIΩN. Female standing, front face; a cornucopia in her left hand, sacrificing before an altar. Æ. 6. (*Same cabinet.*)

The same type of Theseus, as on No. 3, occurs on a coin of Sept. Severus in Sestini (*Descriz. del Mus. Fontana*, p. 70, No. 2).

ARCADIA, IN CRETA.

All the coins ascribed to this city by numismatic writers must be withdrawn. The two in Combe (*Cat. Mus. Hunt.*) are of Arcadia, in genere; and that in Mionnet, reading APKAΔΩN, should probably read ΦAPKAΔΩN, for Pharcedon, in Thessaly.

CHERSONESUS, IN CRETA.

Mionnet is of opinion, that the coin, on his list, of those of Chersonesus, in Crete (tom. ii. No. 51), belongs rather to the Chersonesus Taurica; but I can assure the learned numismatist, that they are found continually in Crete, and in abundance in the vicinity of Spina Longa. They are generally barbarously executed, as indeed are most of the copper money of this island.

⁴¹ Pausanias, lib. ii. c. 30.

I avail myself also of this opportunity to restore a coin to this city, often found with the above, which Pellerin (Rec. tom. iii. p. 53), Mionnet (tom. iii. p. 617, No. 45), and others have classed to the small island of Cleides, near Cyprus,⁴² so called from Κλεις, a key, mentioned by Pliny and Ptolemy. It is described, as follows:—

Aigle debout.

R.—Sans légende. Une Clef.⁴³ Æ. 3.

The object Pellerin imagined to be an ancient key, is merely a monogram, Ξ pro XEP, the abbreviation of the name of the city *Χερσονησιον*.

GORTYNA, IN CRETA.

Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right; the helmet ornamented with a flying griffin.

R.—FOPTYNIΩN. Owl standing on an amphora; in the field, a bull butting, the whole within a wreath of olive leaves. AR. 8. 249 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet.*)

In the Pembroke collection (part ii. tab. viii.) is engraved a coin in every respect similar to the above, excepting the letter B, which on his specimen is seen on the body of the amphora; and it is remarkable, that although that coin is noticed by Eckhel, yet it is not found in Mionnet's list of the coins of Gortyna.

Gortyna is not the only city in Crete which issued a currency in imitation of the money of Athens, in weight, size, and style of work. We have others of Hierapytna and of Cydonia. So much has been written by many learned numismatists upon the probable motives for their

⁴² See *Les Antiquités de M. Le Comte Caylus*, tom. v.

⁴³ See also Sestini, *Descriz. del Med. Ant. Gr. del Mus. Hederv.* tom. ii. p. 301, No. 1.

fabrication, that I must content myself by referring the reader to their respective works.⁴⁴

PHALANNA, IN CRETA.

Eckhel, in his *Doct. Num. Vet.* (tom. ii. p. 318), attributes the following coin to the Cretan city, Phalanna.

Caput imberbe tectum corona fastigiata.

R.—ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ. Duo pisces marini situ parallelo, quos inter dimidium animal mihi ignotum. AR. 6.
(*Mionnet's Scale.*)

It had previously been published by Sestini (*Lett. Num.* tom. iii. p. 145), from the Ainslean collection, where he assigns it to Phalanna, of Thessaly. The latter writer, by describing a coin with an imperfect legend, as may be seen by his engraving, led Eckhel into error, for the coin belongs to Argos Argolidis, and should read, if well preserved, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. (See my notice on the coins of Argos, in *Num. Chron.* Vol. VI. p. 42.) The device between the two dolphins, which Eckhel calls *animal mihi ignotum*, as well he might, from Sestini's horribly executed engraving, is the fore part of a wolf, which though here as merely an adjunct, is the principal type of the early money of Argos.

See also Mionnet (tom. ii. p. 293, No. 279), under Phalanna, in Crete. In tom. vii., he expresses himself in favour of Sestini's opinion. He says, "Eckhel est dans l'erreur en attribuant cette médaille à Phalanna de Crete; ces médailles ne se trouve point dans cette île, et M. Sestini l'a décrite à sa véritable place en la donnant à Phalanna de Thessalie."

⁴⁴ Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* tom. ii. p. 221. *Ibid.* *Num. Vet. Anecd.* p. 149. Le Blond, *Observ. sur qqe Méd. du Cab. Pellerin* pp. 12 and 61. Dutens *Explic. de qqe Méd.* p. 65. Raoul Rochette, *Lettre a M. Le Duc de Luynes sur les graveurs des Monnoies Gr.* p. 1. et suiv.

Numerous are the errors these coins of Argos have occasioned. In my notice, above alluded to, I had already marked these incorrect attributions of Eckhel and Sestini. But another specimen is again given by the latter author (on which the legend was less imperfect) to Argos, an imaginary city of Crete; but at a later period, and still prejudiced in favour of the Thessalian origin of the coin, he restores it to Argesia, a city of the latter province, by torturing the real legend, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, into ΑΡΓΕΣΙΩΝ (Lett. Num. tom. vii. p. 18, and Mionnet, Supp. iii. p. 279). Thus from a coin of Argos, Argolidis, by dint of ingenuity, these writers enrich our list of numismatic cities with coins of Phalanna, in Crete; Phalanna, in Thessaly; Argos, in Crete; and Argesia, in Thessaly; but with the exception of Phalanna, in Thessaly, the other three, for the present, are destitute of coins.

ARTEMESIUM, IN EUBŒA.

The coin in Combe (Catalogue of the Hunterian collection, p. 44, fig. 9), under Argos, in Acarnania, which Sestini (Descr. Num. Vet. p. 207), restores to Artemesium; as well as another from the Cousinerian Collection, cited by Sestini (Lett. Num. tom. v. p. 46, tab. 2, fig. 24), and Mionnet (Supp. iv. p. 354, Nos. 22 and 23), are both of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. Combe's coin is imperfect. He distinguished but two letters, AP, instead of APX; and Sestini read on the other APTE, instead of APXE. I have specimens of both in my cabinet, in perfect condition.

Another coin, in the collection of the Prince Waldek, cited in Eckhel (Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iv. p. 64), as belonging to Artemesium, is not to be depended upon. I therefore conclude that we have no coins that can be positively classed to this city.

CARYSTUS, IN EUBŒA.

No. 1.—Head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion's head, to the left.

R.—K in an indented square. AR. 2. $15\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Now in British Museum.*)

The attributes of Hercules predominate on the coins of Carystus. The above is of ancient fabric, and differs from any before published.

No. 2.—Head bound with fillet, to the right.

R.—ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙ.—Victory in a biga, to the right; in the field, a trident within a circle. AR. 5. $98\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*Formerly mine, now in British Museum.*)

Another coin, similar to this, is published in Combe (Mus. Hunter, tab. 14, fig. 14), under Capua, but is restored to its proper place by Mionnet (Supp. iv. p. 355, No. 27). The similarity, however, is confined to the reverse, for the head on Combe's coin is described as that of Apollo laureated, which I consider to be a mistake. On my coin, which is in good preservation, the head is evidently a portrait, as it is encircled with a royal fillet, or diadem. It remains to be decided to whom the portrait belongs. The successors of Alexander who might claim it, and whose history is connected with Eubœa, are Demetrius Poliorcetes, Attalus king of Pergamus, and Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. If an opinion can be risked from the features and apparent epoch of fabrication, I should assign it to Demetrius without hesitation. When I say the apparent epoch of its fabrication, I mean that it is not probable the coin was struck after the death of the prince whom we see represented. Posthumous honours to foreign princes were rare in Greece. The honours awarded them during their power terminated generally with it, and the most forward to lavish obsequious

adulation, were frequently the foremost to depreciate in misfortune the object of their former servility. Thus we find the Athenians, after the defeat of the Poliorcetes at Ipsus, refusing him entrance to their city, when only a few months before they had dedicated altars, and offered sacrifices to him, as a god.

I cannot at this moment recall to my memory any incident in the career of Demetrius, which justifies the proposed opinion; but as nearly all the states of Greece, by turns, had been fields of action for that great man, some event which interested the Carystians may have remained unrecorded. The independent states were numerous, and their interest diversified. As every city was governed by its peculiar laws, and changed sides in politics, as best suited its own affairs, it is not surprising that many occurrences, highly important to the localities immediately concerned, are not noticed by contemporary historians, who, of course, devoted their attention to those events particularly connected with the principal Grecian commonwealths. Leaving undecided to whom the portrait belongs, the type of the trident on the reverse seems to allude to the gaining of a naval victory.

ERETRIA, IN EUBŒA.

M. KOM. ANTΩNEINOC. Laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—EPETPIYH (sic). A head, presenting three faces; that in the middle is a female front face, with a crenelated crown; the other two, to the right and left, are male bearded profiles. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

I merely cite this singular unedited coin of Eretria without comment, as I am unable to explain the curious device on the reverse.

HISTIAEA, IN EUBŒA.

See my notice on the silver coins of Histiaea, in the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. II. p. 232), where my reasons are stated for restoring them to Histiaotis, in Thessaly.

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 13th December, 1841.

TO EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ.

British Museum.

(Eighth Notice.)

ADRAMYTTIUM, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated bust of Caracalla to the right.

R.—...ΑΙ. ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥC ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤ. A female crowning with a laurel wreath a bearded figure standing front face. Æ. 9½. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. Τ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΥ ΓΑ...ΑΔΡΑΜΥΘΗΝΩΝ. Ceres gathering ears of corn and poppies, from a vase upon a pedestal. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤΟ Κ. Μ. Ι. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC. Laureated bust of Philip junior to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. Φ...ΑΝΟΥ. ΑΔΡΑΜΥΘΗΝΩΝ. Pallas and Jupiter standing. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet.*)

The name of the Prætor on the coin of Philip is probably Aurelius Favianus, as the same name occurs on a coin of Philip senior, cited by Mionnet, in his Supplement v. p. 285, No. 46. Any explanation of the types of these three coins, which are new, is needless.

ANTANDRUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Fore part of a lion to the right.

R.—A lion's head to the right. ΑΡ. 2. Weight, 29¼ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

I have no hesitation in classing this silver coin, which I bought in the neighbourhood of Antandrus, to that city. The same type of a lion's head, executed in precisely the same style, occurs on a coin erroneously attributed to Panticapæum, in Mionnet (tom. i. p. 348, No. 17), but restored to its proper place in the same author (Supp. v. p. 286, No. 50). A larger coin than that in Mionnet is also in the Bank of England, from my collection, of which the following is a description.

No. 2.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—ANTAN. Lion's head to the right; in the field, a bunch of grapes. Æ. 4½.

3.—Same head.

R.—ANTA. Fore part of a bull to the right. Æ. 3.
(*Cabinet of the Bank of England, from my collection.*)

4.—Female profile to the right.

R.—ANTANΔPIΩN. Goat to the left. Æ. 3. (*Same cabinet.*)

5.—AY. K. A. ANTΩNEINOC. Naked head of Antoninus Pius, to the right.

R.—ANTANΔPIΩN. Æsculapius standing with his usual attributes. Æ. 4½. (*Same cabinet.*)

APOLLONIA AD RYNDACUM, IN MYSIA.

AY. TPAIANOC AΔPIANOC. Laureated head of Hadrianus, to the right.

R.—AΠOΛA...ΠPO. ΠYNAKOC. River god reclining upon an urn. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

The same type occurs on coins of this city, of other emperors. It is new on the money of Hadrianus.

ASSUS, IN MYSIA.

AY. K. A. CEΠ. CEOYHPOC.....Laureated head of Sept. Severus, to the right.

R.—ACCION. Æsculapius standing. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

The worship of Æsculapius was in high esteem in Mysia, as his effigy is seen on most of the cities of that province.

ASTYRA, IN MYSIA.

Astyra, for the present, must forego any claim to numismatic fame. The coin cited by Vaillant (*Num. Græc.*), and Mionnet (*tom. ii. p. 525, No. 66*), in all probability is the same as that of Sanclementi (*tom. ii. p. 219*), and Mionnet (*Supp. tom. v. p. 287, No. 54*), which certainly belongs to Antandros. They were both struck under Antoninus Pius, and offer the same type on the reverses. The legend on Vaillant's coin, *ACTYPHNΩN KPINAKIAHC*, is rendered by Sanclementi *APTEMIC ACTYPHNH ANTAN*. An autonomous coin in M. Millingen's collection, also attributed by Mionnet to Astyra (*Supp. tom. v. p. 296, No. 93*), type, youthful head, front face, *R.—AΣTY*, *Harpa*, must change place, and go over to Astypalea, an island of Caria. I have had many of these coins from that island, bearing the same type with *AΣ. AΣT. AΣTY. AΣTYΠ. AΣTYΠA*, and *AΣTYΠAA*. See also some coins correctly attributed to Astypalea, in Mionnet (*Supp. tom. vi. p. 563*).

CAMÆ, IN MYSIA.

KAMHNΩN. Head of Jupiter Serapis, surmounted with the *modius*, to the right.

R.—ΔHMHTPIOY. Terminal figure of Priapus. *Æ. 3.*
(*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

Three imperial coins of this city are cited by Mionnet (*tom. ii. p. 526*), and Sestini (*Lett. Num. tom. ix. tab. ii*). The above autonomous coin is, I believe, the only one yet published. It nevertheless appears to have been struck under the Roman emperors, although without a portrait, for we have the same name of Demetrius, the *Στρατηγός*, or prætor, on a coin of the emperor Commodus, published by Millingen (*Ancient Coins of Greek cities and kings*).

I perfectly coincide with the opinion of M. Millingen, that these coins were struck by the inhabitants of the city which Strabo (lib. xiii. p. 614), and other geographers, call *Canæ*, situated opposite the most southern extremity of the island of Lesbos. This position corresponds remarkably well with the localities where the coins are found. My autonomous coin, and another of Sept. Severus, came from Adramyttium; and the three coins of Cousinery were also brought from the same neighbourhood. The orthography, as M. Millingen remarks, is of no weight, as the M and N were frequently interchanged.

CISTHENE, IN MYSIA.

Veiled female head of Ceres, to the right, crowned with ears of corn.

R.—KΙΣΘΗ. Horseman at full speed, holding the reins in his left hand, and his right held over the horse's head; below, a bee. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

A coin, in the Cousinerien collection, published by Sestini (Lett. e Diss. Num. tom. v. p. 24), and Mionnet (tom. ii. p. 526), of this city, has only KΙΣ; and I have known many numismatists who disapproved its classification to Cisthene. Mine, which is in every respect the same, excepting the adjunct symbol of a bee, and the legend KΙΣΘΗ, confirms Sestini's opinion. There was another city of Cisthene, on an island near the coast of Lycia, mentioned by Strabo (lib. xiv. p. 666); but from the localities where they are found, there can be no doubt the coins in question belong to the Cisthene in Mysia.

I cannot approve of the restoration proposed by Sestini (Lett. e Diss. Num. tom. viii. p. 65), of a coin to this city, classed by Pellerin (Rois, p. 183, tab. 18, fig. 4), to Nicomedes II., king of Bithynia. The veiled head, on the

obverse of Pellerin's coin, is not that of Ceres, nor is there any greater similitude between the types on the reverses.

Cisthene was a maritime city, probably of Æolian origin⁴⁵, in the gulph of Adramyttium. ⁴⁶ Strabo⁴⁷ places it without the gulph, even beyond the promontory of Pyrrha—" *Extra Seniūm et Pyrrham promontorium Cisthene.*" Both Pliny and Strabo speak of it as a place abandoned and desert. "*Cisthene oppidum desertum portum habens.*" Pomponius Mela agrees with Pliny as to the position of Cisthene within the gulph of Adramyttium; but although he wrote at a period of time between those two geographers, yet he states, that in his time there were several small towns on the coast of that gulph, and the most remarkable amongst them was Cisthene. "Is primò parvis urbibus aspersus est, quarum clarissima est Cisthena."⁴⁸

CYZICUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Bull walking to the left; below, a pelamys, or tunny fish.

R.—Irregular indented square, divided in four unequal parts. AV. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Ceres, with ears of corn in her right hand, in a car drawn by two winged dragons, to the right; below, a pelamys.

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 5. Weight, 251 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Head of a lion, mouth wide open, to the left.

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 5. Weight, 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet, and cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

4.—Perseus naked, wearing a helmet, which terminates by the head of a vulture, kneeling on his right knee, looking behind him; he holds in his right hand the *harpa*, and in his left the head of Medusa; below, a pelamys.

R.—Indented square, divided in four equal parts. AV. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 248 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

⁴⁵ Raoul Rochette, Col. Gr. tom. iii. p. 138.

⁴⁶ Pliny, lib. v. c. 30.

⁴⁷ Lib. xiii. p. 606.

⁴⁸ Pomp. Mela, lib. i. cap. 18.

No. 5.—Victory, her wings expanded, kneeling on her right knee, in her uplifted right hand holding the acrostolium; below, a pelamys.

R.—As last. AV. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 247 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—Naked bearded figure, to the left, kneeling on his left knee, holding a pelamys by the tail in his right hand.

R.—As last. AV. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, $252\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

7.—AY. K. AIA. AYP. KOMMOΔOC ΓEP. Laureated bust of Commodus to the right.

R.—EΠI APX. KAI. KIAAA. . . . ANOY. KYZIKHNQN NEOKO. Female figure reclining on the ground near a tree, her elbow reposing on a cippus; she is clad with a garment studded with small stars; her head is turned round, and shows a front face; in her right hand a patera. Æ. 10. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

The city of Cyzicus, founded at a very remote period, was situated on an island of the same name in the Propontis,⁴⁹ once united to the continent by an isthmus; but by one of those physical accidents so frequent in early history, it had been separated, and was united to it by two bridges.⁵⁰ Favoured by a delightful climate, and superior local advantages, Cyzicus rapidly attained importance; and ancient writers are unanimous in their testimony, that it was surpassed by few, if by any ancient cities of lesser Asia, for extent, opulence, and the number, as well as the magnificence, of its public monuments; and most particularly for the excellence of its laws, and other institutions. Florus,⁵¹ speaking of it, says, it is a noble city; its walls, citadel, port, and towers of marble, do honour to the coast of Asia.

Of all the ancient Grecian cities of Asia, Cyzicus is decidedly the most famous for the number and variety of

⁴⁹ Strabo, lib. xii. p. 575.

⁵⁰ Pliny, lib. v. c. 32.

⁵¹ Ibid. lib. iii. cap. v.

its coinage in the precious metals which have reached us. Numismatists have been in the habit of assigning to this city a numerous series of gold staters, and their subdivisions, on which the *pelamys* appears as an accessory symbol; but when the great variety of types is considered, and many of those types being similar to those found upon the money of other cities of a later period, it becomes almost certain, that their classification to Cyzicus has been too exclusive. Sestini⁵² has devoted a work entirely to this subject, but his arrangements are by no means satisfactory. It becomes then very doubtful, if my classification of all the six di-staters at the head of this notice really were coined at Cyzicus. No. 1, which represents a bull walking, may belong to Chalcidonia, in Bithynia. It differs but little from a silver coin of that city, by no means rare, on which we find the same animal, and the legend ΚΑΛΧ; but on these coins the adjunct is an ear of corn, instead of the *pelamys*.

Pliny and Strabo declare, that the *pelamys* avoided the Chalcidonian coast on account of the white sunk rocks; and for this reason some numismatists disapprove my proposition; but Varro, who is cited by Aulus Gellius,⁵³ positively states, that the *pelamys* of Chalcidonia was celebrated for its delicacy; and modern travellers confirm this testimony, by assuring us, that to this day the principal occupation of the inhabitants of Kadi-kini, the site of the ancient Chalcidonia, is the fishing for the *pelamys*.

The figure of Perseus, on the di-stater No. 4, is remarkable; and if not struck at Cyzicus, it is difficult to divine its place of origin. No. 5, with a victory, appears, by the *acrostolium* she holds in her hand, to allude to a naval

⁵² Degli Stateri Antichi.

⁵³ Lib. vii. cap. 16.

action, which may be that fought between the Athenians under Alcibiades, and the Peloponnesians under Mindarus, fought near Cyzicus, in the third year of the ninety-second Olympiad, B.C. 410.

Equally various are the types on the imperial coins of this important city. That under No. 7, of Commodus, is a beautiful specimen of Greek work of the period, and is in the most splendid state of preservation.⁵⁴

The stater of Cyzicus, or *Cyzicene*, as it is often termed by historians, and the Daric, appear to have been the principal circulating medium in Asia Minor. The former is of gold, of a reduced standard, probably alloyed with silver, whilst the Daric is of the purest gold. Xenophon says,⁵⁵ that sometimes a Cyzicene, and sometimes a Daric, was the monthly pay of a private soldier; but this must have been when they were employed as mercenaries by Persia, for the poorer states of Greece could not support so heavy a charge.

The Daric, according to Suidas and Harpocration, was of the same value as the Athenian χρουσος, or twenty Attic silver drachms; while from Demosthenes we learn, that the Cyzicene was worth twenty-eight drachms. The relative weights of the Daric and the χρουσος prove these facts, for of 125 gold Darics⁵⁶ I have weighed, the average weight

⁵⁴ A learned numismatist, who took a drawing from this fine and singular coin when it was in my possession, promises to treat the subject of the type in an early mythological work he intends publishing.

⁵⁵ De Exped. Cyri, lib. vi. c. 7.

⁵⁶ All these 125 coins were found some years ago in the bed of the canal of Xerxes, near Mount Athos. The whole number discovered was 300, which was exactly an Attic talent in weight. There were also in the same deposit about 100 early Athenian silver tetradrachms, in the finest possible condition. It is a remarkable fact, that the Darics found in Asia Minor, of which I have weighed several, are always lighter, although in equal preservation, by from 2 to 2½ grains, than the lightest of those in the deposit.

is $129\frac{1}{10}$ grains; and the average weight of three gold Athenian coins is $130\frac{6}{10}$ grains. If, then, the Cyzicene was worth twenty-eight drachms Attic, it ought to contain 186 grains of fine gold, or about 75 per cent. By taking the relative proportions between the value of gold and silver as one to ten, as it has been shewn by the *χρουσους*, or Attic di-drachm being worth twenty silver drachms, it may be concluded, that the silver staters of Cyzicus, described by Hesychius, Phavorinus, and Suidas, which weigh 230 or 233 grains, formed the eighth part of the gold stater or Cyzicene.

GERME, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus* to the right.

R.—ΓΕΡΜΗΝ. Telesphorus standing enveloped in his cloak. Æ. 3. (*British Museum, and my cabinet.*)

2.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΚΟΥΑΙΜΙΑΣ ΚΕ. Head of Julia Soæmias to the right.

R.—ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing, with her usual attributes. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Laureated head of Gordianus Pius to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΙΑ. ΑΠΙΚΤΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. The emperor and Apollo standing, facing each other; the former in military costume, a lance in his left hand, and his right uplifted towards the god. Apollo is clad in a long tunic; the lyre in his left hand, and the plectrum in his right. Æ. 8. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the cabinet of the British Museum.*)

There were two towns in Mysia, named Germe. One situate near Cyzicus, on the Hellespont, according to Stephanus, “*Γερμη πολις Ελλησποντια πλησιον Κυζικου*,” and is the same Ptolemy⁵⁷ calls *Ιερα Γερμη*. The other is placed in the Itinerary of Antoninus, between Pergamus and Thyatira. It is to the Hellespontian Germe numismatists

⁵⁷ Lib. i.

have indiscriminately classed all the coins, which read indifferently *Ἱερα Γερμῆ*, or *Γερμηρων*. Some of these coins, however, bear a great resemblance to the money of many of the cities of Lydia bordering upon Mysia; and it is not improbable a portion of those with the legend *Γερμηρων* may belong to the latter city, although the Hiera Germe was by far the most important city of the two.

Telesphorus, son of Æsculapius, who presided over convalescents, is represented on the reverse of the autonomous coin. No. 1 refers to the worship of Æsculapius, so universally spread over this province, and whose principal fame was at the capital city of Pergamus. The two other imperial coins of Julia Soæmias and Gordianus are new, but offer nothing remarkable in their type to merit notice.

LAMPSACUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Victory kneeling on one knee, a hammer in one hand, and a nail in the other, with which she is attaching a helmet to the summit of a trophy.

R.—Fore part of a winged seahorse to the right, in a slightly sunk square. AV. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Weight $130\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

2.—Bearded head of Bacchus to the right.

R.—ΛΑΜ. Bull's head, front face, in a sunk square.
AR. $2\frac{1}{2}$. 53 grs. (*From my cabinet, and cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

No greater proof can be required of the opulence and refinement Lampsacus must have attained at a very early period, than the numerous and beautiful series of coins in the precious metals which exist in various cabinets. A great number are published by numismatic writers; but Sestini, in his Dissertation on the Ancient Gold Staters, has collected together all those of that city then known, both of gold and of electrum.

As I have already observed in my remarks on the staters

of Cyzicus, there exists much doubt as regards the classification of the staters of the earliest period, yet authors appear unanimous in attributing to Lampsacus all those gold coins on which is stamped the fore part of a flying marine horse on one side, and a variety of types on the other. It is, however, worthy of notice, that this latter denomination of money is never found in that part of Asia near Lampsacus, the place of their presumed origin, but invariably, in all cases that have reached my knowledge, they are brought from Syria or Egypt. This circumstance is difficult to account for, and might even excite distrust of their being really struck at Lampsacus, but for the circumstance of similar phenomena occurring with regard to the silver tetradrachms of Smyrna, Myrina, Cyme, Lebedus, Magnesia ad Mæandrum, and Heraclea, in Ionia. They are rarely found near their places of origin, but with few exceptions, are brought from different parts of Syria.

The beautiful gold stater, described above, was brought from Upper Egypt, and passed from my collection into that of the Bank of England. The beauty and elegance of its fabric indicates an epoch when the arts had attained a great degree of excellence, and its preservation is equally perfect. Its weight, and the purity of the metal, shew it to have been of the same value as the Athenian di-drachm, and the Persian Daric. On the obverse of this interesting coin is seen a victory erecting a trophy, which probably alludes to some victory by which the people of Lampsacus received some signal benefit, or in which its citizens had participated and acquired honour to their native city.

The small silver coin, with a bull's head on the reverse, is new. It is a symbol of Bacchus, whose attributes are of frequent occurrence on the copper money of Lampsacus, and whose head appears on the obverse of this coin.

MILETROPOLIS, IN MYSIA.

ΑΥ. ΚΑΙC. Τ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Naked head of Antoninus Pius to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑΤ. CΙ...ΚΑ. ΦΑ. ΔΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΜΕΙΛΗ-ΤΟΠΟΛΗΤΩΝ. Mercury sitting naked on a rock to the left; the *caduceus* in his right hand, his left resting on the rock. Æ. 9½. (*From my cabinet, now in Bib. Royale, Paris.*)

This coin, which has never been published, is remarkable for its superior fabric and preservation. The termination in ΛΗΤΩΝ, of the name of the people, instead of ΑΕΤΩΝ, or ΛΕΙΤΩΝ, is singular, and only occurs in another instance on a coin of Julia Domna, cited by Mionnet (*Supp. tom. v. p. 384, No. 632*).

PARIUM, IN MYSIA.

Numismatists have erroneously ascribed to this city several coins, which are exclusively found in the island of Paros, and never in Mysia. Amongst others, are the following:—

No. 1.—Caput Cereris spicis coronatum.

R.—ΠΑΡ intra coronam hederaceam. AR. 3. (*Cat. Mus. Vin. p. 157, No. 2. Pembr. tab. xxiv. fig. 5. Paruta, tab. cxxxiv. sub Paropo. Sestini, Lett. Num. tom. iii. p. 25, No. 2. Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 573, No. 374.*)

2.—Caput idem.

R.—ΠΑΡΙ intra coronam hederaceam. AR. 3. (*Sestini, loc. cit. No. 3, sub Parium, and Hunter, tab. xli. fig. 18, sub Paros.*)

3.—Caput Muliebre.

R.—ΠΑΡΙ. ΑΝΑΣΙΚ. Caper stans. AR. 5. (*Sestini, loc. cit. No. 4.*)

A very fine specimen of this last coin is in my collection, which shows the true reading of the magistrate's name to be ΑΝΑΣΙΚ, instead of ΑΝΑΣΙΚ.

No. 4.—Tête de femme, à d. ceinte d'une bandelette.

R.—KTHΣ. ΠΑΠΙ. Chevre debout, à d. au dessus, pedum.
AR. 5½. (Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 574, No. 377.)

5.—Meme tête.

R.—ΠΡΑΞΟΣ ΠΑΠΙ. Bouc marchant, à d. AR. 5.
(Mionnet, Supp. tom. v. p. 386, No. 641. Sestini,
Descr. del Mus. Fontana, tom. ii. p. 40, tab. vi. fig. 9.)

At least ten specimens of coins, similar to the three last described, have been in my possession, all found at different periods at Paros, within the last twenty years. With them, and of precisely the same weight and size, I often observed the following coin, which I have never seen published.

No. 6.—Veiled female; head of Ceres, crowned with ears of corn, to the right.

R.—ΠΑΠΙ. Within a wreath of ivy leaves. AR. 5.
Weight, 113½ grs.

This is similar, as far as regards the reverse to the Nos. 1 and 2 which precede, but the head of Ceres is here veiled. A fine specimen may be seen in the second collection of coins I ceded to the Bank of England. I suspect also, that many other coins, both in silver and copper, that are classed to Parium, will be proved, at some future period, to belong to Paros.

PERGAMUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right, with necklace and ear-rings.

R.—Palladium. AV. 2½. Weight 44⁹/₁₀ grs.

Although without legend, it may be presumed that this unique and beautiful gold coin was struck at Pergamus. The same head occurs on the copper currency, executed in precisely the same style; and the Palladium is often seen on a silver coin, with or without the legend ΠΕΡΓ. I procured this rare coin at Pergamus in 1836; and from my cabinet it passed into the collection of J. R. Steuart, Esq.

No. 2.—Bunch of grapes, and vine leaf.

R.—Lion's skin on a club, within a laurel wreath. AR. 6.
91½ grs. (*My cabinet, and cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

3.—Same type. In the field ΔΗ, the monograms ΠΕ ΠΥ,
and a serpent entwined round a club.

R.—As No. 2. AR. 3. 45 grs. (*Same cabinets.*)

I have not hesitated placing these two silver coins to Pergamus, and moreover consider them to be subdivisions of the Cistophorus. The same monograms are found on the Cistophorus presumed to be struck at Pergamus; they are of the greatest rarity. I have found others exactly similar in the principal types, but with ΤΡΑΑ. and ΕΦΕ., struck, as indicated by their respective legends, at Tralles and Ephesus. One of the former is already published.⁵⁸ It appears, that with these coins, or subdivisions of the Cistophorus, as with the Cistophorus itself, an uniformity of type was adopted by the community of cities where they were struck, differing from the type of the larger coin. The abundance of these last, and the great scarcity of the smaller coins, leaves us to suppose they were not much used. Probably we may yet discover other coins, offering the same symbols, struck by all the cities who issued the Cistophori.

No. 4.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—ΑΘΗΝΑ....ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Owl, wings expanded,
standing front face on a palm branch; in the field, ΝΙΚΟ.
AR. 2. 23 grs. (*From my cabinet, and cabinet of the British Museum.*)

Coins, bearing the same type and legend as the above, are extremely abundant in copper; but I believe this in

⁵⁸ Sestini Descr. del Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 327, No. 4, tab. xxv. fig. 6., and Mionnet, Supp. tom. vii. p. 461, No. 658.

silver to be unique. Formerly numismatists considered these coins with ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ to have been struck at Athens, but they have been justly restored by modern writers to Pergamus.

No. 5.—ΑΥΤΚΡΑΤ (sic) Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Lau-
reated head of Caracalla, to the right, wearing a cuirass,
ornamented with the head of Medusa.

R.—ΕΠΙ. CΤΡ. Μ. ΚΑΙΡΕΑ ΑΤΤΟΛΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΚΟΡΩΝ (sic). The emperor, in
military costume, standing; the *hasta* in his left hand,
and extending his right towards a serpent entwined round
a tree; between them is a small figure of Telesphorus
standing upon a *cippus*, enveloped in his hooded mantle.
Æ. 13. (*Same collection.*)

Here is another fine medallion to add to the long series already published, struck by the inhabitants of Pergamus, in honour of Caracalla, most of which were executed under the same *Στρατηγος*, or prætor. The subject alludes to some religious offerings made by the emperor to the god of health, whose temple at Pergamus was held to be of the greatest sanctity.

IX.

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

IN the year 1841, a considerable number of denarii were found, while digging out the foundations of some houses "on some Sarampoke lands appertaining to the village of Vellaloor, which is distant about four miles east of Coimbatore." They were 523 in number, and were transmitted to the Secretary of the Government at Fort St. George, on application being made for them. The memoir which accompanied them states, that "there is nothing peculiar

regarding this village (Vellaloar), either as to ancient buildings or pagodas; and though stated to be of great antiquity, there is nothing beyond the assertions of the villagers to prove the fact. The natives themselves are profoundly ignorant, and do not attempt to give any opinion regarding the existence of these coins, or by what means they gained admission into this part of India." The arrangement of the coins, according to a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Elliot, is as follows:—

1. *Of the time of Augustus* there are 132, and one which has been broken in half, and counted as two; their type a very common one, exhibiting on the *Obv.* the head of Augustus, with the legend, CÆSAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE; and on the *Rev.* Pontifical instruments and shields between Caius and Lucius: and the legend, C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRIN. IVVENT.
2. *Of the Reign of Tiberius* there are 381, all of them of one of the commonest types of that emperor; namely, on the *Obv.* the head of the emperor, with the legend, TI. CAES. DIVI AVG. P. AVGVSTVS; and on the *Rev.* a figure seated on the curule chair, with the legend, PONTIF. MAXIM.
3. *Of the Reign of Caligula* there are three, two of which bear the head of the emperor on the *Obv.*, with the legend, CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT.; and on the *Rev.* that of his mother, Agrippina, with the legend, AGRIPPINA MAT. CAES. GERM; and one with the head of his father, Drusus.
4. *Of the reign of Claudius* there are five, also of common types, such as PACI. AVGVSTAE, with Victory pointing with a caduceus to a serpent; a CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI; a female figure seated on a chair; and S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. CIVES SERVATOS, in an oak wreath.

[The number of these which are to be assigned to each type is not stated in the memoir.]

Of these coins, 210 have been sent to the British Museum for inspection. They may be arranged as follows:—

1. *Six*, corresponding exactly with those described under the head of Augustus.
2. *Two hundred and four* agreeing with those of Tiberius.

None have as yet arrived of the reigns of Claudius and Caligula. It is remarkable, that though all these denarii are of the same type, still that there are not *two* which can be considered as from the same die. Their variations are chiefly as to the form of the curule chair, some of which occur with hardly any back to it; some very richly ornamented; and, in one case, apparently without any back at all.

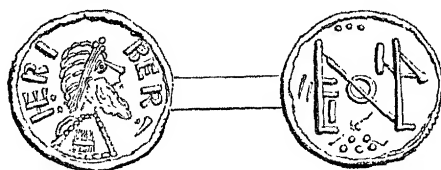
The history of the types will be found, more or less, fully in Vaillant, Morell, and Rasche; but there is nothing about them which renders them peculiarly remarkable.

With regard to the discovery of Roman coins in India, though at first sight remarkable, yet it is by no means the first time that such coins have been found in the different provinces. In 1838, Mrs. Marsden presented two denarii to the British Museum, stated to have been found at Coimbatore, and which are of the same emperors (Augustus and Tiberius), and of the same type with those described above; and there are, among some old papers of Colonel Mackenzie, drawings of several gold and silver coins found at Kongyam, and other places in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore; together with a letter from Mr. William Garrow, then Collector there, which states, that a silver coin of Augustus had been found in one of the ancient sepulchres called Pandaculis; while from another were obtained a number of the irregularly shaped silver coins, stamped with punches, common to the southern districts of India.

Now Dion Cassius (lib. liv.) records, that in A.V.C. 734, a peace was concluded by Augustus with an embassy that had come from India—(“οἱ Ἰνδοὶ προκηρευσάμενοι πρότερον φιλίαν τότε ἔσπεισαντο”); and adds, “δῶρα πέμψαντες ἄλλα τε καὶ

τίγρεις πρῶτον τότε Ῥωμαίοις νόμιζω δ' ὅτι καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι ὁφείσεας;" which Vaillant thinks is confirmed by a coin of the Aquillian and Durmian family, in each of which Augustus is represented as drawn by a biga of elephants. This seems to favour the idea suggested by Mr. Garrow, that these sepulchres contain the remains of the Pandu Kula race, who formerly inhabited the Shera kingdom, and who are believed to have despatched this embassy to Augustus.

In the Asiatic Journal (vol. xxxvii), is the account of a discovery, in June 1840, at Dharpul, of eighteen aurei of Antoninus and Severus.



X.

MERCIAN PENNY OF HERIBERT.

DEAR SIR,

THE unique Anglo-Saxon penny, of which I enclose you an impression, was found in the neighbourhood of Preston, and came into my possession some time ago. It is figured in Mr. Lindsay's View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy;¹ and in a note at p. 86, the learned author states, that *the coin in question has every appearance of being one of Alfred's*.

Although it may appear bold to call in question the opinion of so eminent a numismatist as Mr. Lindsay, yet I cannot avoid entertaining a strong suspicion against its correctness, and will endeavour to give some reasons why I cannot concur in this appropriation.

¹ Plate 4, No. 94.

The penny in question bears on the obverse a bearded portrait, with the legend HERIBERT; and on the reverse, the monogram of Lincoln, in which every letter of LINCOLIA may be distinctly traced out. To none of the various portraits of Alfred, however, does this bear the slightest resemblance, either in the character of the face, or in the style of the costume; but these, in an age when every moneyer portrayed the monarch according to his own fancy or ability, may be considered matters of secondary importance, and on which little reliance can be placed. It appears to me, that much stronger grounds may be found for its removal from the coins of Alfred, in the total absence of that monarch's name and title, since, perhaps, not a single instance can be adduced, throughout the whole Anglo-Saxon coinage, of a regal penny bearing a portrait, and exhibiting a name as a legend, whilst that of the monarch is wholly excluded; for it is by no means clearly established, that the penny, with the rude portrait and legend BOLTEROT,² belongs to Alfred, because it happens to have the London monogram for its reverse.

At Plate I. fig. 7, of the number just quoted, an undoubted Lincoln penny of Alfred is engraved, but of a type wholly differing from the penny of Heribert; and this I consider another reason for doubting the correctness of Mr. Lindsay's attribution; for at a time when the practice of giving the place of mintage was in its infancy, it scarcely appears likely, that two totally distinct types should issue from the same mint: and this view will be strengthened, by an attentive examination of the different varieties of Alfred's coins, whether struck at Canterbury, Exeter, London, Oxford, or Winchester.

² Num. Chron. No. XVI. Pl. 2, fig. 20.

To what period, then, does the coin in question belong, and who is Heribert? We have certainly no recorded Anglo-Saxon monarch of that name; and the circumstance of the portrait being bearded, would seem to forbid its admission among the archiepiscopal series, since to have a beard was a privilege not allowed to the clergy.³ The kings, too, are, I believe, always represented without that appendage, at least down to the time of Edward the Confessor.

On consulting Dr. Lingard's History of England,⁴ under the reign of Ethelwulf, we find, that in the spring of 838, a powerful army of northmen landed in Lincolnshire, and that the ealdorman, Herebryht, with his followers, perished in the marshes, the barbarians pursuing their victorious career through East Anglia to the Thames. This statement is corroborated by the Saxon Chronicle, where, under the year 838, we find the following words:—"This year alderman Herebryht was slain by the heathens, and many men with him, among the marshlanders. The same year, afterwards, in Lindsey, East-Anglia, and Kent, were many men slain by the army."⁵

We have here a clear and authentic record of the death of the ealdorman Heribert,⁶ in connection with Mercia; and as both the place of mintage, and the legend on the coin, so beautifully unite in illustrating the scanty history of this unfortunate personage, I feel constrained to claim a place for Heribert's penny in the Mercian series, between the reigns of Wiglaf and Berhtulf; and the circumstances

³ Wilk. Leg. Sax. p. 85. Vid. Turner.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 148, edition of 1837.

⁵ Ingram's Sax. Chron. p. 91.

⁶ The trifling variation in the orthography of the name will not be considered a matter of any importance to those conversant with Anglo-Saxon coins. On the stycas of Ethelred II. of Northumbria, the king's name is spelled in at least eleven different ways.

attending the history of that kingdom, during the eventful period of Wiglaf's reign, will materially tend to confirm the propriety of such location.

Beornwulf and Ludica, in their struggles against the East Anglians, both lost their lives; and their successor, Wiglaf, who ascended the throne about 826, had scarcely grasped the sceptre, before he was compelled to drop it at the appearance of the West Saxons. Unable to collect an army, he endeavoured to elude the pursuit of his invaders; wandered for three years in the forests and marshes; and during four months obtained a secure retreat in the cell of Ethelburga, the daughter of Offa, who lived a recluse in the church of Croyland. Time, and the entreaties of the Abbot Siward, mitigated the resentment of Egbert, who at last permitted Wiglaf to retain the sceptre, on condition that he should pay an annual tribute, and swear fealty to the king of Wessex.⁷

Mercia was thus for several years deprived of its rightful monarch, and left to the mercy of a more powerful competitor; and it was probably during this period that Egbert appointed Heribert ealdorman of a part (if not of the whole) of that declining kingdom. In the meantime, Wiglaf, after being compelled to resign his throne, would probably have no opportunities during his long peregrinations and seclusion, of attending to the mintage of money in his distracted dominions: and even after his partial restoration to power, he must have struck a very limited number of coins, if the very few which have come down to us be any criterion whereby to form a judgment.

As the high rank, peculiar duties, and exclusive privileges of an ealdorman may not be familiar to all your readers, I will furnish an extract from Dr. Lingard,⁸ which

⁷ Dr. Lingard. *loc. cit.* p. 144.

⁸ *Loc. cit.* p. 327.

will serve to give an idea of their wealth and station in society.

“After the royal family, the highest order in the state was that of ealdormen, or earls. From the nature of their office, they were sometimes styled viceroys: by Bede, they are dignified with the title of princes and satraps. The districts which they governed in the name of the king, were denominated their shires, confined originally to a small tract of country, but gradually enlarged to the extent of our present counties. The policy of the West Saxon kings, after the subjugation of the neighbouring states, still added to their authority, by comprising several shires within the same earldom. The whole kingdom of Mercia was entrusted by Alfred to the administration of the Ealdorman Ethered. It was the duty of the ealdorman, as the representative of the monarch, to lead the men of his shire to battle; to preside with the bishop in the courts of the county; and to enforce the execution of justice. He appears to have received one-third of the fines and rents paid to the king within his jurisdiction. The office was originally in the gift of the crown, and might be forfeited by misconduct.”

Although there is no direct evidence from history to prove that this privileged order was, under any circumstances, authorized to strike money, yet the existence of a genuine coin of the Ealdorman Heribert seems in itself sufficient to establish that fact; and as the dignitaries of the church enjoyed that privilege in its fullest extent about the time of Heribert, it will not appear extraordinary if the same liberty should have been occasionally conceded to the highest order in the state.

We possess undoubted coins of Cynethryth, queen of Offa, but of no other Anglo-Saxon queen; and Mr.

Hawkins observes,⁹ that history does not enter sufficiently into detail, to afford any information as to the authority by which this lady struck coins in her own name; but yet thinks it reasonable to conclude, that the pieces were issued from the mint under her sole authority, and that this supposition is confirmed by those coins which bear her name only.

That coins were occasionally struck during the Anglo-Saxon dynasty by persons of a rank even inferior to that of ealdorman, is clearly proved by the existence of a penny of Sitric, figured in the Sixteenth Number of the Numismatic Chronicle.¹⁰ The title, *Comes*, is translated by the Anglo-Saxon word *gesith*, and signifies an attendant or companion; whence Dr. Lingard¹¹ concludes, that the *gesiths* were either officers of the royal household, bound to wait on the king in rotation, or military retainers bound to attend his person in war.

Another penny of this type, but with the name ENERERE, is engraved by Ruding¹² among the coins of Alfred. The slight resemblance of the reverse to the London monogram may have induced him to place it here; for even in the new edition of that work, the reverse is explained as LONDINIA! It appears not unreasonable to suppose, that the type of the London monogram was first suggested by the ealdormanic money of Lincoln, which had probably been in circulation upwards of forty years, before the London coins of Alfred were struck.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH KENYON.

7, Butler Street, Preston.

Sept. 5th, 1843.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

⁹ The Silver Coins of England, p. 24.

¹¹ Loc. cit. p. 328.

¹⁰ Plate 4, No. 56.

¹² Plate 15, fig. 9.

MISCELLANEA.

MEDAL OF THE SAXE-COBURG FAMILY.

MR. EDITOR,

THE medal, of which I now send you an account, is, I think, not known in this country; and as it commemorates so many of the Saxe-Coburg family, you may, perhaps, think fit to give it a place in your Numismatic Chronicle.

On one side of the medal are eleven small oval portraits, with their names, and dates of their births; two deaths, the latest date being 1709. The stalks of what appear to be intended for cypress branches, have on them "Christian Wermuht, F."

The legend on this side is "Familia Frederici, Ducis Saxo Gothani."

On the opposite side, which has the legend "Stemma Ernesti Ducis," in a circular compartment, are two oval portraits, inscribed "D. G. Ernestus, Dux Sax. T. C. et M." in the exergue "Nat. 26 Dec. 1601. Den. 1675;" and fronting him the portrait of his duchess, inscribed "Elisabet Sophia, Duc. T. C. et M." in the exergue "Nup. 24 Oc. 1636. Den. 20 Dec. 1680."

Round the rim are eighteen small ovals, with portraits, with their names, and dates of their births and deaths.

In some instances these represent infants, in swaddling or grave clothes, which in those days seem to have had a near affinity; and it is remarkable, that in three instances, the infant's head bears the three ostrich feathers.

The medal is of silver, and in diameter two and three quarters of an inch; in weight 6 oz. 8 dwts.; and of but poor workmanship.

C. W. L.

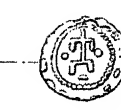
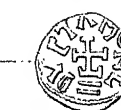
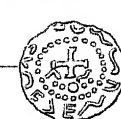
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SAXON COINS.—Mr. D. H. Haigh, of Leeds, will feel much obliged to any gentleman, who may be in possession of any unpublished varieties of Saxon coins, to forward him impressions, carefully taken, in sealing-wax, from which drawings can be made for illustration of an Essay on the subject.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Numismatic Society, for the Session 1843-44, will be held on Thursday the 23d of November, at seven o'clock in the evening.



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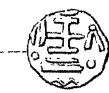
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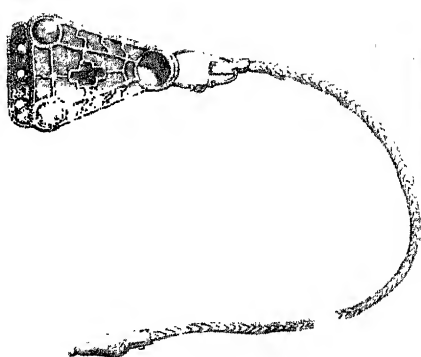
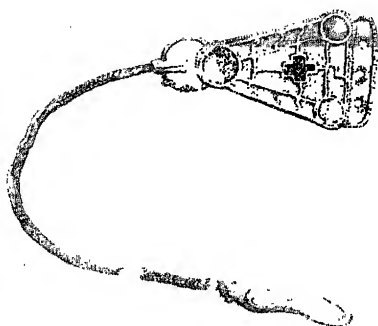
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XI.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME MEROVINGIAN, AND
OTHER GOLD COINS, DISCOVERED IN THE
PARISH OF CRONDALE, IN HAMPSHIRE, IN
THE YEAR 1828.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23, 1843.]

THE circumstances attending the discovery of these coins, are best described in the letter of the owner and finder, C. E. Lefroy, Esq., who obligingly placed the whole of them in our hands for examination and publication.

“Ewshot, June 13, 1843.

“DEAR SIR,—The coins which you have received from me for the purpose of publication in the Numismatic Chronicle, were found by myself in the autumn of 1828, on a heath in the parish of Crondale, in Hampshire. This heath is a continuation of Bagshot Heath. The boundary of the counties of Surrey and Hampshire crosses it in the parish of Crondale, skirting an old encampment, situated on the abrupt point of a hill, called ‘Cæsar’s Camp,’ within about a mile of which, or a little more, on the flat waste below, I discovered these coins. A turf had been pared off for firing in the usual manner, leaving a smooth ‘dished’ surface, on the centre of which I saw a little heap of apparently brass waistcoat buttons lying mixed, but with the bright edges, just washed bare by the late rains. On picking them up, they proved to be these gold coins, and the two jewelled ornaments and chain. The coins must have been confined in a purse, though there was no trace of one left, as some of the stones set in the ornaments had fallen

out, but were found among the coins, together with a little stone since lost, probably belonging to some other ornament which had perished. I had therefore no reason to suppose they had been moved, except by the turf-cutter, who, I fancy, cut them out in the middle of his turf, which broke as he turned it over, and the coins contained in a portion of the broken turf fell back on the spot, without his observing them. They were lying altogether on the surface, completely cut out by the turf-cutter's spade, and upon a slight search which I made, I could find no trace of any more.

"The collection consisted of one hundred small gold coins, the two jewelled ornaments and chains, one of which was perfect at the time of their discovery, and one fragment of a forged gold coin, of which the circumference was perfect, but the centre decayed. I should add, that there is a slight appearance of something artificial in the state of the land in which these coins were found. It seems to be laid up in ridges, following one another in curved lines over some extent of ground, but I am not at all sure that this is not a fanciful supposition. I am, &c. &c.

"C. E. LEFROY."

Such is Mr. Lefroy's account of this singular discovery. Before we proceed to notice the varieties of these coins, it may be desirable to offer to our English readers some remarks on the series to which several of them unquestionably belong, namely, *the tiers de sol*, or *gold triens* of the French kings of the first race, and their moneyers.

The existence of vast numbers of these coins, and the extreme rarity of pieces in silver and brass, is yet an enigma to the numismatists of the continent. "Cet âge d'or numismatique," observes M. Cartier, "n'en est pas un



pour l'antiquaire."¹ Those who have investigated the monetary history of the Merovingian period, have encountered many difficulties, and of these the rude types, and frequently utterly barbarous legends, are not the least repulsive. It has been well remarked by the Marquis Lagoy, "Ce n'est qu'après avoir rassemblé et comparé de nombreuses publications, que l'on pourra entreprendre l'histoire monétaire de la première race."² The learned marquis is of opinion, that in the earlier times of the monarchy, the immense number of Roman coins supplied the circulating medium, and that the Frank kings contented themselves in some instances with the striking of a few pieces in the precious metal with the royal effigy, solely to demonstrate their authority to coin money. Other French numismatists hold the same opinion,³ and it must be confessed that the conjecture is not ill-founded. Leaving it, however, to be dealt with by the numismatists who may enter upon an examination of the subject, it is unquestionably true, that while gold coins of the French kings of the first race are frequently discovered throughout France (and occasionally in England, more especially in those counties which border on the sea-coast opposite to France), pieces of the same series, in silver and brass, are so rare, as to be regarded merely as exceptions.

In the Numismatic Journal (Vol. II. p. 232), will be

¹ Revue Numismatique, vol. ii. p. 289.

² Descript. de quelques Monnaies Mérovingiennes. 4to. Aix, 1839.

³ We believe the small brass coins of the Romans, which are yearly found in France in great numbers, have often passed as *liards* in our times. M. Cartier supposes, from the excessive rarity of brass coins of this period, that the small brass of the lower empire was still current, especially as ancient documents are silent as to any piece inferior to the *saiga*, or *denier d'argent*.—Revue Numismatique, vol. ii. p. 392.

found an engraving and description, by M. de Longpérier, of a gold triens, with the legend EVSEBII MONETA.—R. DOROVERNIS CIVITAS, which that gentleman attributed to the city of Canterbury. Guided more by the opinion of a numismatist who had for many years carefully studied our Anglo-Saxon coinage, than by any judgment of our own, we then ventured to express a doubt as to the correctness of the appropriation, admitting, however, that if the Anglo-Saxons ever struck gold, this was the description of coin that might be looked for. Shortly afterwards, the Rev. Trafford Leigh communicated to the Numismatic Chronicle⁴ a gold coin, differing in many respects from those of the Merovingian series, but evidently belonging to that period. We do not, then, consider this piece of Anglo-Saxon origin, although the Runic  and  plainly appear in the legend; but aware of the danger of coming to conclusions on scanty evidence, we contented ourselves by engraving the coin, and leaving it to the chance of being illustrated by further discoveries.

Though found together on the spot where they had either been lost or deposited, all the coins now under notice certainly do not belong to the same period. No. 1 is such a palpable imitation of the money of Licinius, who began to reign A.D. 308, that we may fairly infer it was executed at no very distant period from the reign of that emperor; while No. 2 is as evident an imitation of the gold coins of Leo, whose reign commenced A.D. 457, one hundred and fifty years later. Now the coin No. 7 bears the name of Eligius (St. Eloy), who exercised the office of moneyer at Paris in the reigns of Dagobert and Clovis the Second, a period extending from A.D. 628 to A.D. 641. This piece may, by

⁴ Vol. iv. p. 32.

possibility, be merely an *imitation* of a triens of the Paris mint, which would bring the period of its issue even lower than the last mentioned date; but even if it be a genuine coin of the time of Dagobert or Clovis, it is clearly of a much later date than the two first mentioned pieces. In what century the coins bearing a full faced head, and having on the reverse the legend LONDVNI, were issued, is not easy to determine, though conjecture may assign them to the period when the sceattas so frequently found in Kent were the current coin of that part of the island. But whatever may be their date, it will not be doubted that they are of English origin, and that their place of mintage was London.

We proceed to describe the different types occurring in this find.

No. 1.—INPLIDI. O. IVSAVG. Bust with diadem to the left.

R.—DN. LICINI. AVG: : GVS. around three concentric beaded circles, within which is $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{ToV} \\ \text{XX} \end{smallmatrix}$

No. 2 resembles this, except in the $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{V}^{\circ}\text{T} \\ \text{XX} \end{smallmatrix}$

It is easy to perceive that the type and legends of these pieces are imitated from the coins of Licinius; probably from those diminutive examples of inferior module to the third brass having the legend IMP. LICINIVS AVG. R.—D.N. LICINI. AVGVSTVS and VOT. XX within a laurel garland. There are seven others, of similar types, varying in weight from $19\frac{5}{10}$ grains to $20\frac{2}{10}$ grains.

No. 3.—METTIS CIVETATI. Bust to the right, with diadem.

R.—ANSOALΔAS (*sic*) MONET. A cross between the letters C. Δ. $19\frac{3}{10}$ grains.

No. 4.—DNEO ΔRPPAVI. Bust to the right with diadem.

R.—VICTORIA AVGVSTORV. A female figure standing, holding in her right hand three staves, and in her left a globe and cross: in the exergue CONOB.
23¹/₁₀ grains.

This is another example of an imitated type. The legend of the obverse is doubtless a corruption of *Dominus Noster*, LEO, Pius, Felix, Augustus. That of the reverse being a more successful imitation of the Latin legend, *Victoria Augustorum*. The coins of Leo weigh about 18⁶/₁₀ grains. This piece has been worn as an ornament; a portion of the ring by which it was suspended being broken off, but enough being left to increase the weight.

5.—MARSALLO VICO. Bust to the right, with diadem.

R.—*SISLOALDVS MONETA. A cross between the letters C. Δ.
19⁶/₁₀ grains.

The coins bearing *Marsallo* are assigned by French numismatists to Marsal, in Lorraine. M. Cartier observes on the word VICVS, "Le mot *vicus* fréquemment employé sur ces pièces dénote assez que les rois Francs ne battoient pas seulement monnaie dans les grandes villes (*civitates*), et dans les places fortes (*castra*)."⁵ This example closely resembles that engraved by Lelewel.⁶ Gisloaldus exercised his office at Metz, from A.D. 656 to A.D. 670.

The Δ in the name *Ansoaldus*, on No. 3, is worthy of observation. It does not appear to be the result of accident, but of design, for we find a well formed D on No. 5, while the Byzantine G, so common on the Merovingian coins, appears on the latter. We learn from Gregory of Tours, that Hilperik affected a taste for letters, and intro-

⁵ Revue Numismatique, vol. ii. p. 402.

⁶ Numismatique du Moyen Age, pl. iii. No. 13, tom. 1^{er}, p. 59.

duced Greek characters into the alphabet of the Franks;⁷ and as these coins were probably executed by the ecclesiastics of the period, or at least under their immediate superintendence, the appearance of Greek letters on the money of those princes is easily accounted for.

No. 6.—MET....**2**. CIVIIA. Bust to the right, with diadem.

R.—Legend in barbarous characters; a cross between the letters Λ . Σ ? 20 grains.

No. 7.—PARISIVS FIT. Bust to the right with diadem.

R.—ELEI. S. MONET. Cross ancrée surmounted by a small globe. $19\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

There can be little doubt but that the name of the moneyer on this coin is that of *Eligius* (St. Eloy), the friend, counsellor, and treasurer, of Dagobert and his successor Clovis the second; but it is not so certain that this is not an imitated type. If it be not, its execution certainly reflects no credit on the mint of Paris.

No. 8.—Legend in barbarous characters. Helmed (?) bust to the right.

R.—+SIGECHI....OMOI. A cross ancrée between two circles of pellets, placed on three steps, and surmounted by a smaller cross. $20\frac{3}{10}$ grains.

No. 9.—CENNADAS. Rude diademed bust to the left: before it, an annulet.

R.—....OALAOA. A cross placed over two steps. 18 grains.

We find *Gennardus* in M. Cartier's list of moneyers.⁸

⁷ Addidit autem et litteras litteris nostris, id est Ω , sicut Græci habent, \mathcal{A} , THE, VUI, quorum characteres subscripsimus. Hi sunt Ω , Ψ , Z, Δ , &c. &c.—Hist. Franc. lib. v.

⁸ Revue Numismatique, vol. iii.

No. 10.—WICCO. Rude head to the right.

R.—DVTTA. MONE. A cross placed on two steps.
20 grains.

No. 11.—A coin of similar type and legend.

The word *wicco* on these specimens doubtless indicates the town called *Quentovic* on the coins of the French kings of the second race. *Quentovic* (*Quannage*) was situated opposite *Estaples*, near the mouth of the *Canche*.

These coins differ but little from many other barbarous examples engraved in *Lelewel*⁹ and in the *Revue Numismatique*,¹⁰ and the following are yet more imperfect. Any accurate description of pieces so rude is next to impossible, and indeed is rendered unnecessary by the plates which accompany this notice.

There are six varieties of this type, the weights varying from $19\frac{7}{10}$ to 20 grains.

No. 12.—BR◊ANMANLI? A barbarous attempt to represent a human head, to the left.

R.—A monogram.

No. 13.—+PACACIO F. O. ? Diademed head to the right.

R.—ΘΩΩΑ SEF. A cross placed over a semicircular figure, resembling the letter C: above, a circle of pellets, with a larger one in the centre. $18\frac{9}{10}$ grains.

No. 14.—Barbarous type and legend.

No. 15.—Idem.

No. 16.—MOSA ? VICO. Rude bust to the right, with a diadem ornamented with a cross.

R.—MVGNOALDVS. A cross resting on a globe or pellet, between the letters Δ. C. placed on a horizontal line, the upper limb terminating in the letter R, and surmounted by a small cross. $19\frac{8}{10}$ grains.

⁹ Pl. iii. and iv.

¹⁰ Tom. i. ii. iii. iv. v. ✓

The moneyer's name on this piece is doubtless Magnoaldus, since we find that name among the ample list given by M. Cartier in the *Revue Numismatique*.¹¹ The Δ. C. is probably a corruption of the letters C. A. which occur on coins with the name of that moneyer. The letters MOSA are perhaps intended for Marsallo, but the three first are very distinct and cannot be mistaken.

No. 17.—The same may be said of this type as of Nos. 14 and 15.

No. 18.—Idem.

No. 19.—Idem.

No. 20.—Idem.

No. 21.—Male beardless head to the right: before ◇.

R.—*Legend confused.* A monogram.

A barbarous coin, closely resembling the examples engraved by Lelewel.¹² The monogram appears to be imitated from those on the money of the Ostrogoth princes.¹³

No. 22.—Bust to the left, with diadem; before, a cross.

R.—SAITEIAIA. A cross placed over two steps,
between the letters T. T. 20 ⁶/₁₀ grains.

No. 23.—AVDVABID REGES? Diademed head to the right:
before, a cross calvary.

R.—M̄AZZGENVS++II. A cross within a beaded
circle. 19 ⁶/₁₀ grains.


To whom does this singular coin belong, and in what city was it struck? It differs materially from all the rest; and while we have no evidence to prove its Anglo-Saxon origin, it certainly does not closely resemble any example in the

¹¹ Tome iii. p. 232. No. 569.

¹² *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, pl. iii. figs. 44, 45, 45 b.

¹³ *Ibid*, pl. i. figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Merovingian series. If it were not for the obvious mischief arising from conjectural opinions, I should be tempted to assign it to the Lombard king Autharic, elected A.D. 584, and poisoned at Pavia A.D. 590. Its type, and the somewhat singular word *Reges*, recalls to mind the remarkable coin of a king of the Sueves, described and engraved by Mionnet, from the cabinet of M. Gosselin.¹⁴

Nos. 24 to 27.—Of these coins it would be impossible to give an accurate description with the pen. They are more barbarous than the rest, and would appear to have been executed by persons unskilled in the art of fabricating money, and incapable of forming an intelligible legend. The Runic  appears in the reverse of No. 27.

No. 28.—Full-faced beardless head: on each side a small cross, rising from the shoulder.

R.—LONDVNI. A cross calvary within a circle.

Although the legend of the reverse of this piece is rudely executed, a careful examination of specimens of the same type, varying in weight from 20 to 20²/₁₀ grains, leaves no doubt as to the reading, LONDVNI. A comparison of this coin with those of the Merovingian series, will show at once that they cannot be appropriated to France. The obverse has the full faced head, as on the coins of the well known English skeattas; while the lower part of the circle, in which the cross is placed, bears some resemblance to the arrangement of that on the skeatta assigned, with much apparent reason, by Mr. Lindsay, to

¹⁴ The reverse of this unique coin bears IVSSV RICHARI REGES (*sic*) round a garland, within which is a cross between the letters B. R. In the exergue, a garland.

Archbishop Theodore.¹⁵ The English origin of this last mentioned piece is unquestionable; and while it is unsafe to hazard conjectures as to the precise date of the gold coins under notice, we may, with tolerable certainty, assign them a place in the Anglo-Saxon series, merely observing, that if admitted, they must be considered ecclesiastical coins, and not the production of a regal mint.

Nos. 29 to 31 are best described in the Plate. All that at present can be said of them is, that they differ materially from those of the Merovingian series, not only in type, but in workmanship. No. 35 is a thick piece, impressed on one side only, and weighing 20 grains.

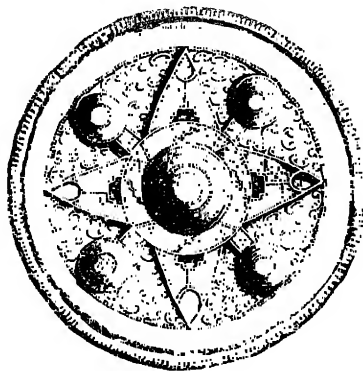
There were also three blanks in gold, flattened, hammered at the edges, and prepared for the die, weighing severally $20\frac{3}{10}$, $21\frac{9}{10}$ and $20\frac{1}{10}$ grains; and a forged coin, the centre of which was corroded, and discovered the false metal beneath.

The two jewelled ornaments and chains found with these coins are engraved in Plate ii. The latter are formed like the famous Trichinopoly chains. The ornaments, the shape of which is evidently intended to symbolise the Trinity, are set with rubies, one or two of which are lost. The workmanship is doubtless anterior to the eighth century,¹⁶ as ornaments of a somewhat similar character are sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli. In one of this period, opened by Mr. Colston, on Roundway Down, near Devizes, several gold pendent ornaments were discovered, and among them one of the same triangular

¹⁵ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. V., p. 158.

¹⁶ Sepulture within the walls of towns was introduced in the first half of the eighth century, so that objects found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli may be safely assigned to an earlier period.

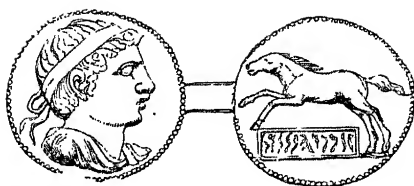
shape, set with a dark stone. But the divisions of the incrustation still more closely resemble those on a fibula found last year in a tumulus at Wingham, near Sandwich, by Lord Albert Conyngham, here engraved.



In conclusion, I am fearful that the foregoing descriptions may be deemed meagre and unsatisfactory, but it should be remembered, several of the coins are novelties, while some are of such barbarous execution, that a perfect description of the type is next to impossible; this, however, is compensated for by the engravings which, in every instance, have been made from drawings taken from the actual pieces.

J. Y. AKERMAN.

Lewisham,
November 21, 1843.



XII.

ON A COIN OF JUBA THE SECOND.

BY THE REV. EDWARD GIBBS WALFORD.

In a Letter addressed to Mr. C. R. Smith, Hon. Sec.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 28, 1843.]

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM so far better to-day, as to enable me to notice your kind letter of the 1st April, including one from Mr. S. Birch. I am much flattered by the honor he has done me, by reading my paper, and pleased to find that he esteems my interpretation of the legend on the coin of Juba the Second, "equally good with that of Gesenius, and more probable." He adds, "That he thinks I should do well to go through the evidence of each letter *seriatim*, before pledging myself to any reading." This pains I have already taken, though not expressed in the short paper I forwarded to you, and laid, through your kindness, before Mr. S. Birch, for his inspection, preliminary to my bringing it before the notice of the Numismatic Society, in a more extended and accurate form.

The interpretation of Phœnician legends must at present be a matter of much difficulty and uncertainty, and probably I should do best to defer my communication, till I have the opportunity of seeing the original coin, and ascertaining how far the inscription, with its abbreviations in the *Chaldee* (or commonly speaking, *Hebrew* characters), accords with the letters expressed in *Phœnician* characters

on the coin in question. I greatly regret Mr. S. Birch could not find a cast for me, which would so far have been an infallible guide, more especially, as he intimates, that his paper in the Numismatic Chronicle was not correctly abstracted. Mr. S. Birch expresses himself not satisfied with the evidence of reading Phœnician inscriptions. It would certainly be more satisfactory, if our knowledge of the Phœnician was more ample, and that a clear and definite meaning might be arrived at, by a comparison with other inscriptions in the original characters; but, alas! there are but few. We are compelled, therefore, to make use of the best mode of interpretation within our reach; and what other can this be, than by minutely comparing this, and similar Phœnician inscriptions, with the cognate tongues of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac? In adopting this mode of interpretation, till future investigations should lead to a better, our justification may be found in the observations of Gesenius, and Fessler before him.

1. Gesenius, in his history of the Hebrew tongue, § 7, page 17, speaking of the similarity of the Punic, or Carthaginian, and Phœnician languages with the Hebrew, quotes Augustin in Note 16. "Augustin in Ep. ad Rom. *Christus*. . . Hunc Hebræi dicunt Messiam, quod verbum *Punicæ consonum est*, sicut alia Hebræa *per multa et pæne omnia*. Quæst. in Jud. vi. 16. *Istæ linguæ non multum inter se differunt*. Tract xv. in Joann. *Cognatæ* quippe sunt linguæ istæ, *Hebræa et Punica*, Hieron. in Is. vii. *Lingua Punica*, quæ de *Hebrorum fontibus* manare dicitur. Id. ad Jer. v. 25. Præf. in Ep. ad Galat.

2. Fessler, in his Introduction to the Study of the Oriental Languages, observes, page 17, "*Syrorum Chaldaeorum Phœniciorum, Arabum, Hebræorum, Æthiopum, idiomata, mutuam inter se plus minusve conservarunt.*"

And again in § 9, page 22, remarks the very trifling remains of the Phœnician language:—"Ipsæ vero de dialecti non omnes eandem sortem sunt expertæ—Dialecti *Phœnicia*, *Æthiopica*, *Ægyptiaca* ita interiere, ut primum e vetustis duntaxat inscripti omnibus et nummis superstitionibus, tenuibus item reliquis ex Dialecto Hebræa conservatis, etc. noscamus."

And in a following note the same author adds:—"Utat Dialectus Phœnicia per omnes maris Mediterranei oras maritimas usque ad columnas Herculis fuerit diffusa; post internecinam tamen cladem Tyri et Carthaginis *nihil* ex ea superest quam nummi Palæstinenses, et inscriptiones lapidariæ, quæ in Malta, Cicio oppidi Cypri, et Carporacte adhuc dum visuntur."

It is very desirable that I should ascertain whether the Virgule , following the two abbreviations 'ב' exist in the original Phœnician characters of the legend, or were inserted by Gesenius by way of explanation of his interpretation in the copy of the inscription in the Chaldee character, as represented page 12, in the Proceedings of the Society.

In the interpretation I have given, or rather in my reading of this legend, I have not met with any difficulty in going through the evidence *letter by letter*.

It will read thus:—"By the decree of King Juba."

כ—Is the prefix preposition, signifying *by*, with, or in—used here in the first sense.

כִּיָּם—*Keyam*, a decree, with the affix preposition *Bikyam*; by the decree. This word is used in the 6th chapter of Daniel, 8th verse. According to the English version, "Now O king establish the *decree* (*keyam*), and sign the writing," &c.

מֶלֶךְ—A noun substantive, signifying king. In Hebrew it would be Melek, in Syriac and Chaldee Malcha.

י—The Yod when used in the beginning of words, has the sound of *y*, and is a consonant. It is here used as the *initial* of *Juba*.

So stands my interpretation of this legend at present. How far it would admit of any change or improvement on viewing the original coin or cast, or engraving of it, I cannot say, but I do not anticipate any. You will make what private use of it you please among your friends, but as I should much regret (especially after Mr. S. Birch's kind opinion) to lay my interpretation of the legend before the Numismatic Society in a crude and imperfect state, I think it would be advisable to wait till I can have an opportunity of seeing the original in the British Museum. After all, with the scanty means within our reach, I am afraid we must rest satisfied with *strong probabilities* instead of *positive certainties*. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

EDWARD GIBBS WALFORD.

To C. R. SMITH, Esq., Hon. Sec.

Chippen Warden, April 15th, 1843.

NOTE—I have, since writing the above letter, been favoured with the sight of an impression of the coin, and do not perceive any grounds for altering my opinion of the legend as already explained.—E. G. W.

XIII.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL
GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22, 1842, and
February 23, 1843.]

PERPERENE, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Naked head
of Antoninus Pius to the right.R.—ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Telesphorus enveloped in his
hooded cloak (*penula cucullata*), standing front face, a
bunch of grapes in his right hand. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Α. CΕ. CΕΟΥ.....Laureated head of Septimus
Severus, to the right.R.—ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Æsculapius standing, with his
usual attributes. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)3.—ΑΥΤΟΚ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕΒ. ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Laureated
head of Alexander Severus, to the right.R.—ΕΗΙ CΤΡ. ΑΥΡΗ.....ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Pallas
standing, with spear and shield. Æ. 10. (*Bank of
England, from my cabinet.*)

An imperfect specimen of my coin, No. 1, is published by Mionnet.¹ The bunch of grapes held by Telesphorus may denote the beneficial use of wine for convalescents. Perhaps the wine of Perperene was of a quality suited for that purpose. The two other coins are new. Perperene, according to Strabo and Livy, was a small city of Mysia, a short distance from Antandrus, but which never attained importance.

PIONIA, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Naked head of
Marcus Aurelius, to the right.

¹ Supp. tom. v. No. 1206.

R.—ΠΕΙΩΝΕ...ΩΝ. Victory, a palm branch in her hand, placing a crown on the head of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who is standing before her, holding a lance in his right hand. Æ. 6. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

No. 2.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚ. Head of Julia Domna to the right; in the field, a small head in countermark.

R.—ΣΤΡ. ΑΥ. ΒΑΚΚΟΥ ΠΙΩΝΙΩΝ. Female figure, in a tetrastyle temple, standing front face on a cippus, her head surmounted by the modius, and wearing an ample *peplum*; in her left hand a bow. Æ. 7½. (*Cabinet of Dr. S. Garreri, at Smyrna.*)

Pionia, like Perperene, appears never to have attained much importance. It was situated in Mysia, above the Caïcus, between Andera and Gargara,² and was founded by Pionis, of the posterity of Hercules.³

The few coins which have reached us, with a single exception, are all imperial, and are scarce. Mr. Garreri's coin of Julia Domna being in good preservation, and the legend perfect, serves to rectify the legend on an imperfect

by the descendants of those Pelasgians, who were driven first from Athens to Lemnos, and from thence dispersed by Miltiades.

Two of these coins, on which the legends were incomplete, have been in my possession for many years. It is only lately, when I obtained the one described above, that I was enabled to class it satisfactorily. The turreted female head is probably intended for Cybele, and the lion on the reverse is one of her symbols. In fact, this goddess was held in great veneration by the inhabitants of Placia, for we learn, by an inscription published by Count Caylus,⁶ which concerns the people of Cyzicus, that the goddess is there called the "*Placian mother*," as if the origin of the worship of Cybele was introduced from Placia to Cyzicus, rather than from Cyzicus to Placia.

PROCONNESUS, *Insula*.

No. 1.—ΚΡΑΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Female head, with ear-rings and necklace, to the right.

R.—ΠΟΚΟΝ. Fore part of a stag looking backward; behind, a small urn. AR. 4. Weight, 55 grs. (*My cabinet*.)

This coin serves to correct the reading of the magistrate's name on another published by Combe in the Hunterian Collection, who renders it ΑΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, which is copied by Mionnet⁷ and Eckhel.⁸

No. 2.—Head of Ceres, crowned with wheat ears, to the right.

R.—ΠΟΚΟΝ. Vase. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet*.)

3.—Same type. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet*.)

The vase on these two unedited brass coins of Procon-

⁶ Antiquités Egypt. et Etrusq. tom. ii. p. 193.

⁷ Tom. ii. p. 630, No. 734.

⁸ Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 477.

nesus, is exactly similar in form to that which occurs as an adjunct on the silver money.

ANTIGONIA, IN TROAS.

See a coin I attribute to this city, under Cebrenia, in Troas, published by Christ. Ramus (in his *Cat. Num. Vet. Reg. Daniæ*, tom. i. p. 174, No. 2), and Mionnet (*Supp. v.* p. 184, No. 9), under Cephallenia.

ARISBA, IN TROAS.

I have already observed,⁹ that of the two autonomous coins attributed to this city in Dumersan,¹⁰ one belongs to Crithole, and the other to Chersonesus, both cities of the Chersonnesus, of Thrace. The coin also of Pescennius Niger, published by Havercamp, is now considered to be a forgery. There remains only another of Trajan, which Gusseme¹¹ alone mentions, and whose attribution is doubtless incorrect. I rather imagine that as yet we have no coins existing of this city.

CEBRENIA, IN TROAS.*

No. 1.—KE. Laureated head of Apollo, with long hair, to the right.

R.—Ram's head to the right; below, an eagle. Æ. 4.
(*My cabinet.* Pellerin, *Rec.* tom. iii. p. 51, tab. xcv.
No. 4. Hunter, p. 93. Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 203, No. 5.)

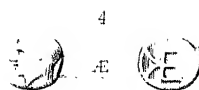
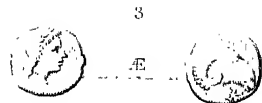
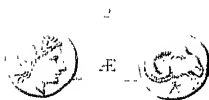
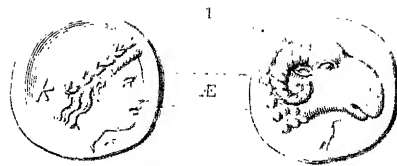
This coin, which is well known, Pellerin, followed by other writers, has assigned to the island of Cephallenia, a classification I have always considered doubtful. The style and fabric are evidently Asiatic; and, moreover, it is now

⁹ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. IV. p. 4.

¹⁰ Cab. de M. Allier de Hauteroche.

¹¹ Tom. i. p. 269.

* See Plate.



UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CAPPADOCIA IN TROAS

London. Published by the Numismatic Society. 1883

Tab. 50.

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*

nearly certain, that no coins were ever struck by the inhabitants of Cephallenia collectively. M. de Bosset, who resided in the island for four years, is of that opinion. He says, "Malgré l'opinion de quelques auteurs, rien d'authentique ne prouve qu'on ait frappé des médailles pour la totalité de l'île." Those coins which read ΚΕΦΑΛΛΟΣ, which Eckhel assigns to Cephallenia, *in genere*, were evidently struck at Paleæ, a city of the island, as the letters ΠΑ occur on all the specimens, which are well preserved; and Combe¹² is, I believe, the only author who places them correctly to Paleæ.

De Bosset, again, referring to the coin in Pellerin (my No. 1), says they are never found in the island. "Pellerin lui en attribue d'autres à raison de la légende ΚΕ qui je n'ai jamais vue sur celles qu'on a trouvées dans cette île." It remains with me now to confirm M. de Bosset's statement, that these coins are never brought from Cephallenia, or from any part of European Greece; and also, on the contrary, to show that the result of my long experience is, that they are found in the Troade, and the bordering localities. I have bought them myself at Dardanus, Sigeum, and at Mitylene. With these inductions, I have come to the conclusion that Pellerin's coin was struck by the people of Cebrenia, from the following motives. Pliny¹³ speaks of a country of Troas called Cebrenia, from Cebriones, an illegitimate son of Priam. Strabo¹⁴ and Scylax¹⁵ also allude to this country, and to the town of the same name. The former says that Cebrenia was separated from the territory of Scepsis by the Scamander, and that the two people were constantly at variance, until Antigonus

¹² Cat. Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num.

¹⁴ Lib. i. p. 596.

¹³ Lib. v. c. 30.

¹⁵ Peript. p. 36.

collected and established them both in the city named after him, Antigonia, the same which was afterwards called Alexandria Troas. He adds, that the Cebrenians remained in Antigonia, but that the Scepsians returned to their own city, by the permission of Lysimachus. That there existed in Troas a city named Cebrenia, is not sufficient evidence that the coin in question was struck there, although I can find no other place to which the initials KE will apply, either in Troas, or the adjoining provinces of that part of Asia. But to establish the fact beyond doubt, in my own opinion at least, it is only necessary to bring forward another coin, which is published by Christ. Ramus, from the Royal collection of Denmark, described as follows :—

No. 2.—KE. Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ANTI. A ram's head to the right ; below an eagle.

Æ. 4. (Christ. Ramus, Num. Vet. Reg. Daniæ, tom. i. p. 174, and Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 184, No. 9.)

Here we have a coin in every respect similar to that in Pellerin, with the addition of the letters ANTI, which I presume to be the abbreviation of the name of Antigonia, the town the Cebrenians were sent to occupy by Antigonus ; and it appears those people intended to indicate their origin by the letters KE, which accompany the head of Apollo, and the ANTI alludes to their change of name after their removal. By this arrangement, Cephallenia is deprived of numismatic honours, but numismatic geography becomes enriched by the addition of two new Asiatic cities, of which no coins had hitherto been known, Cebrenia and Antigonia.¹⁶

¹⁶ The coin of Ramus ought to be classed to Antigonia quæ et Alexandria Troas.

Other coins, which are frequently found in the Troade, I am inclined to believe may be safely classed to Cebrenia. They exist in my collection, and are as follows :—

No. 3.—Laureated head of Apollo, as the two preceding.

R.—K. Ram's head. Æ. 1. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Same head.

R.—Ram's head, below monogram Σ , *pro* KE. Æ. 1.
(*Same cabinet.*)

5.—Male head, to the left.

R.—Same monogram as on reverse of No. 4, occupying the whole of the field. Æ. 1. (*Same cabinet.*)

For a long time I considered these small coins to belong to Leuce, in Ionia, as I considered the monogram to consist of the letters ΔEY ; but I have now no doubts upon the subject, and feel confident of the justness of my restoration of them to Cebrenia.

COLONA, IN TROAS.

Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.— $\text{KOA}\Omega\text{NA}\Omega\text{N}$ inscribed between the rays of a large star. Æ. 4.

Near the ruins of old Smyrna, at the bottom of the Hermean Gulph, after heavy rains, are constantly found by the peasants, a number of ancient coins, arrow-heads, &c. The coins are mostly in copper, some few in silver, and at times, but very rarely, in gold. Some of these peasants have been in the habit, for several years past, of bringing to me their little treasures; and when they were sufficiently well preserved to allow of their being decyphered, they were found to consist of various coins of the surrounding cities in Ionia, Æolia, Mysia, and Lydia. They are invariably autonomous, and the majority of those in copper,

of Smyrna, generally of the smallest size. In silver, I have observed some small coins without legends, some Darics, and not unfrequently specimens of those coins which I have proposed to class to Cræsus, king of Lydia.¹⁷ Other coins of cities (all small) that I have noticed in these deposits, both in silver and copper, are of Ephesus, Lebidus, Teos, Clazomena, Miletus, Priene, Phocæa, Chios, and Samos, in Ionia; Ægæe, Cyme, Elæa, Myrrhina, Neontichos, and Temnus, in Æolia; Pergamus, Pitane, and Cyzicus, in Mysia; and Sardis and Magnesia, in Lydia; a few of Lesbos; and some of those coins, similar to the Nos. 3 and 4, I have given to Cebrenia, in Troas. To these I must add the coin described above, which is often seen in these parcels, with the legend ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ.

I considered it necessary to state the foregoing particulars, to show that Pellerin¹⁸ must be in error, as well as Eckhel¹⁹ and Mionnet,²⁰ who follow him in attributing this coin with ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ, to a city in Messenia called Κολωνη Colone, by Ptolemy;²¹ and Κολωνιδες Colonides, by Pausanias,²² which appears to have been a place of small importance. The localities where they are found show that they cannot belong to Messenia; and as they are also frequently brought from the Troade, and from Æolia, it is reasonable to presume their origin to be Asiatic. Anaximenes mentions five cities named Colona:²³ 1st, in the territory of Lampsacus, a colony from Miletus; 2nd, in Troas, 140 stades from Ilium, opposite to Tenedos; 3rd, in Erythria; 4th, in Phocis; and 5th, in Thessaly. The three last are as much out of the question as Messenia,

¹⁷ See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. II. p. 216.

¹⁸ Supp. iii. p. 103.

¹⁹ Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 276.

²⁰ Tom. ii. p. 2, No. 212.

²¹ Lib. iii. c. 16.

²² Lib. iv. c. 34.

²³ Apud Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 589.

and the devices on the coin must be consulted, to decide which of the two former have the better claim to it.

On the obverse side of the coin is the head of Pallas, a type peculiarly suited to a city of the Troade, that goddess being the tutelar divinity of the province, as is testified by Livy,²⁴ Strabo,²⁵ and Virgil.²⁶ Her temple at Ilium was esteemed of the greatest sanctity; and her head on the money of that, and other cities of the Troade, is executed in precisely the same style as on the coin of Colona. The star on the reverse is a device denoting the worship of Apollo; it occurs, in conjunction with that deity, on the money of Gambrium, and on that of Miletus, so celebrated for the temple of Apollo Didymæus. These data are therefore particularly adapted to the people of Colona, of Troas, as upon the authority of Dais, a native of this city, Strabo informs us, that it was at Colona the Æolians first founded the temple of Apollo, surnamed Cellæus, whose worship was of equal celebrity as that of the Sminthian Apollo in other cities of Troas. Uniting these facts, I conclude, that the city of Colona, of Troas, has the most probable claim to the coins in question.

Xenophon²⁷ speaks of this Colona as being in Æolia; but in his time, a large part of Troas was comprehended in the former province. He mentions it with Larissa and Hamaxitus, two cities situated on the borders of Æolia. It is cited by Plutarch,²⁸ as the place where Pausanias, king of Sparta, retired, when engaged in his treasonable correspondence with the Persian satraps; and its great antiquity is recorded by Pausanias,²⁹ as being the seat of

²⁴ Lib. xxxv. cap. 43; lib. xxxvii. cap. 9.

²⁵ Lib. xiii. p. 593.

²⁶ Æneid, lib. i. 483.

²⁸ In vit. Pausan.

²⁷ Rev. Græc. lib. 3.

²⁹ Lib. x. cap. 14.

government of Cynus, father of Tenes, who founded the town of Tenedos.

There appears to have existed on the coast of the island of Lesbos a town named Colona, at a place still called Port Colona, where are considerable ruins.³⁰ I have never met with this city in any ancient writers. The ruins, however, appear of a date too remote, to allow the probability of my coin having been struck there. Besides, since the discovery of a coin, which I presume to be of Thymbria, in Troas, on which is a star precisely as that on the coin with ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ, and the same symbol appearing as an adjunct on a unique coin in my collection of Gentinus, in the same province, I am now perfectly satisfied that my restoration is correct.

DARDANUS, IN TROAS.

Two cocks combating.

R.—Indented square, divided in four equal parts, deeply and irregularly impressed. EL. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $40\frac{4}{10}$ grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet.*)

The type alone induces me to class this unpublished coin to Dardanus. It may, however, have been struck at Selybria, in the Chersonesus of Thrace, the cock being also a symbol on the money of that city. (See my article in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. IV. p. 6.)

GENTINOS, IN TROAS.

Laureated head of Apollo, with long hair, to the right.

R.—GENT. A bee; below, a small star with eight rays, the whole within a laurel wreath. Æ. $3\frac{1}{2}$. (*My cabinet.*)

³⁰ I am indebted for this information to my friend M. Le Chevalier Prokesch d'Osten, who kindly gave me an extract from his journal.

A unique coin of Gentinus, but of a different type, and much smaller, is first published by Dumersan.³¹ My coin is in remarkably fine preservation. The head probably represents Apollo Cillæus; and on the reverse, as an adjunct, is a small star, which appears to be intimately connected with the worship of that deity, as it is repeated on the coins of Colona and Thymbria, both cities of the same province.

Stephanus Byzantinus is the only geographer who mentions Gentinus. He says it was founded by one of the sons of Æneas.

HAMAXITUS, IN TROAS.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.

R.—AMAÆI. Lyre. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

A similar coin to the above, but with only AMA, is published by Sestini.³² Another, cited by Mionnet,³³ from the collection of M. de Palin, at Constantinople, with a figure of Minerva Ilias on the reverse, appears to be identical with that in Millingen,³⁴ who cites the same cabinet, and who describes the figure on the reverse as an Apollo. I recollect that M. Palin had a coin of this city, which was at that time the only one known; and as M. Millingen's description corresponds with my note taken at the time, I presume M. Mionnet to be incorrect.

³¹ Description des Méd. du Cab. Allier de Hauteroche, p. 78, and Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 555, No. 384.

³² Descr. del Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 135, No. 1, tab. iii. fig. 11. See also Mionnet, Supp. tom. v. p. 548, No. 356.

³³ Loc. cit. No. 357.

³⁴ Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings, p. 66, pl. 2, fig. 40.

NEANDREA, IN TROAS.

Laureated head of Apollo, with long flowing hair, to the right.

R.—NEAN. A horse feeding, the whole within a slightly indented square. AR. 2. Weight, $28\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

This beautiful little coin, which is unique in silver, I bought, in 1824, of a peasant, at a village near Mount Olympus. It is now in the collection of the Bank of England. The type is exactly the same as occurs on some of the copper money of the same city, which is also very rare.

SCEPSIS, IN TROAS.

No. 1.—Fore part of a winged sea-horse, to the right.

R.—ΣΚΗΨΙΟΝ. In a sunk square, within which is another square formed by four bars, inclosing a palm tree, a small crab, and the monogram ΑΚ. AR. $3\frac{1}{2}$. 49 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

Only two silver coins have been published of Scepsis. The above differs from them by the accessory types, and the legend being on the reverse.

No. 2.—Female head, to the right.

R.—ΣΚΑ. Bunch of grapes. Æ. $1\frac{1}{2}$. (*My cabinet.*)

The Scepsians used the α and the η indifferently, in writing the name of their city.

No. 3.—Eagle, front face, wings expanded.

R.—ΣΚΗΨ. A tree. Æ. $3\frac{1}{2}$. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Obliterated legend, male head to the right.

R.—CKHΨΙΩΝ. Horseman passing, to the right. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—ΑΥ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟC. Laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—CKHΨΙΩΝ ΔΑ. Venus, veiled, standing, a small figure in her right hand, and a sceptre in her left; at her feet, a small figure of Cupid. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

All these types are new.

SIGEUM, IN TROAS.

Helmeted head, front face, of Pallas.

R.—ΣΙΓΓΕ. Owl; in the field, a crescent. AR. 4
Weight, $38\frac{8}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

A beautiful specimen of ancient art, and is the only coin of Sigeum yet published. The devices are the same as those on the copper money of the same city, which are well known, and abundant.

THYMBRA, IN TROAS.

No. 1.—Laureated and bearded head of Jupiter Ammon, to the left.

R.—ΘΥ, and the monogram IP, between the rays of a large star. Æ. 4. (*In my cabinet, and in cabinet of British Museum.*)

2.—Another, without the monogram. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinets.*)

These coins of Thymbra are new to numismatic geography. I procured them during a tour I made in the Troade in the year 1825. The star on the reverse, which is precisely the same as on the coins I have restored to Colona, refers, no doubt, again to Apollo, who was worshipped in this city under the name of Apollo *Thymbraeus*, where there was a temple famous for its remote antiquity. The head of Jupiter Ammon is exactly the same as is seen on the coins of Pitane, in Mysia; and the letters ΘΥ denote, in abbreviation, the name of the people, *Θυμβριων*.

Thymbra was so called by its founder, Dardanus, in honour of his friend Thymbraeus. It was a small town of Troas, and gave its name to the plain in which it stood, and to the river which flowed near it. Its antiquity is testified by Homer,³⁵ who mentions

“Thymbria’s ancient walls,”

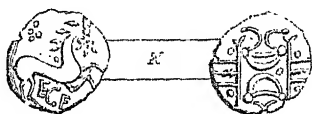
³⁵ Iliad, x. 500.

near which the Mysian, Lycian, and Maconian bands, and Phrygian horse, were stationed at the siege of Troy. The ruins of the city, and of the temple of Apollo Thymbræus, are still visible in a valley north of the plain of Troy, which the Turks still call "Thymbrek Deri," i. e. the valley of Thymbra.³⁶

H P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 20th July, 1842.

TO EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq.,
London.



XIV.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FOUND IN DORSETSHIRE.

SIR,

I send you a very accurate drawing of an Ancient British coin, which was found during the latter part of the month of April, 1843, in the vicinity of the town of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, and which has been very kindly presented to me by a friend, in whose garden it was dug up.

The ornaments on the obverse, seem greatly to resemble what is termed "The ring-money of Ireland," and on the reverse, in the inscription, underneath the figure of the horse, the second of these letters is also very similar to the same ornament.

I should say therefore that the coin would somewhat add to the supposition that "the ring-money" was employed

³⁶ Chevalier, Voyage de la Troade, cap. ix.

for the purposes of exchange as money, as well as for use or ornament.

As it appears to be of much advantage to Numismatists to obtain accurate and authentic information of the deposit of any of those rude and curious coins, I feel much pleasure in being able to add this interesting coin to the many others which have previously appeared in your useful and excellent periodical.

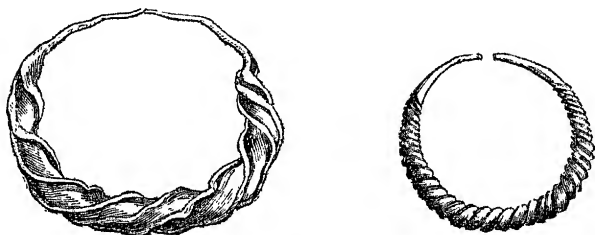
Yours, very faithfully,

EDWARD HOARE.

Grand Parade, Cork.

August 5th, 1843.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.



XV.

ON THE JEWEL, OR RING-MONEY, OF THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

By W. B. DICKINSON, Esq.

[A letter addressed to Lord Albert Conyngham, President of the Numismatic Society. Read, November 23, 1843.]

MY LORD,

Mr. HAMPDEN, who is a member of the Numismatic Society, and myself, desire to offer for the acceptance of the Society, two specimens of the jewel, or ring-money, of the interior of Africa; namely, a gold ear-ring, presented by Mr. Hampden, and a gold finger-ring, offered by myself.

When these rings, with several others, first came under my notice, I was informed that they were from a parcel recently brought over to England from Sierra Leone, by the Rev. Mr. Denton, a clergyman engaged in missionary labours in that colony. It was stated, that the traders from the interior of Africa, when they come down to Sierra Leone to purchase goods, pay for them in these rings, which are "current money with the merchant," like the silver of Abraham, when he bought the cave and field of Machpelah; and, like the silver of the patriarch, are estimated by weighing.

Upon inspection of these rings, I was much struck with their general resemblance to the Celtic ring-money found in Ireland, described and represented by Sir William Betham. This resemblance consisted, in being formed of twisted gold, like many specimens of Sir William Betham's rings; and in being open in one part of the circle, so as not to be perfect circles or rings, like ordinary finger-rings, but rather, if I may create a new word, to be penannular. Mr. Bonomi, in presenting to the Society in 1838, two specimens of Nubian ring-money, obtained by him from a Jelab slave-merchant returning to Cairo, bringing with him gold and silver rings taken in exchange for merchandise, states, that the gold rings seemed to be formed of pieces of wire of various thicknesses bent into the form of rings, but not joined; and upon examination of Mr. Denton's rings, I immediately felt convinced that they were not originally made into continuous circles, but, as Sir William Betham supposes with regard to the Celtic rings, were cut into lengths, and then bent into a penannular form. But there is this new feature in these African rings, not noticed, as I am aware of, in the Celtic rings, or in Mr. Bonomi's, that they appear, after having

been cut into lengths, to have been hammered into points at each end, before being bent into their ring form. These peculiarities of shape seem to form a ring type distinct from that of the ancient Egyptian ring-money, as represented by Sir G. Wilkinson, from paintings in the catacombs of Egypt; inasmuch as the Pharaohonic money, if the ancient drawings be correct, are *perfect* rings. If we also inquire into the probable character of the money used by the children of Jacob when they went to purchase corn in Egypt, we shall see reason to believe that their metallic currency was annular, and perfect in the circle. Their money is described as "bundles of money," as if of a form to be tied up, in like manner as curtain rings are tied together when laid up by good housewives till wanted; and this idea is borne out by the word used in the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament for the term "bundles," namely, *δεσμος*, which is rendered in Lexicons "a bond, a chain, a fillet." There is another passage in the Bible, not hitherto, as I have seen, referred to, which tends to confirm the supposition of a form of money capable of being looped together. In the Book of Deuteronomy (chap. xiv. verses 24—26), in giving directions as to the payment of various kinds of tithes to the sanctuary, this expression is used:—"If the way be too long for thee, that thou art not able to carry it, then thou shalt turn it into money (Heb. כסף *silver*), and bind up¹

¹ The Rev. H. G. Williams, of Leamington, a highly accomplished scholar, has favoured me with the following valuable information upon the expression in Deut. xiv. 25, *וְצָרְתָּ* [*vetzarta*], "*And thou shalt bind (it).*" The word here employed is from the verb *צָרַר* [*tzarar*], or *צָרַר* [*tzur*], which Gesenius translates, "*colligavit, collected together*"; "*involvit in fasciculum, bound up into a little bundle.*" The above leaves the impression of col-

the money in thine hand." The perfect ring type may be further traced, even to our own times, in the compound form of the medal ring-money of China, which admits of being strung upon a cord, shewing, however, a variation of the type, by the central opening being square instead of round, for the purpose of being slipped upon a square rod, for greater convenience of carriage. May we not imagine this form of Chinese money, an adaptation of medal money to a form of bullion currency in use amongst these ancient people before their acquaintance with the medal shape of metallic currency.

But to return to the penannular form. When I reflected upon the shape of the African rings, I could not but be convinced that there was a direct object in their form, connected with their use as a medium of exchange; to wit, that in passing from hand to hand in the transactions of trade, they might be accommodated to their secondary object, of being worn upon the finger of any, and every dealer, for convenient carriage, safe custody, or as ornament. This additional object would be easily accomplished by the penannular form, which would allow the ring to be adapted to a small finger, by being pressed up, or to a larger finger, by being opened out. The finger-rings, too, might be used as ear-rings; and it will be seen, that the ring which I have the honor to present to the Society, is equally applicable to both purposes. I would particularly wish to call attention to the finishing off of the ends of the finger-ring, which is exactly the same as that of the exclusive ear-ring, and which finishing off has no advantage for a finger-ring, but renders the article per-

lecting and binding together, as by a fillet or band; to which Mr. Williams assents.

fectly applicable as an ear-ring. This pointing of the ends is adopted in the smallest size of ring, so that the double purpose seems maintained throughout. The idea which I had formed in theory as to the object of the penannular shape, I have since learned from Mr. Denton, to whom I have had the pleasure of an introduction, to be conformable with fact; for upon inquiring of the natives the motive of this form, they stated to him the very reason I had imagined, namely, the adaptability to the fingers of various persons. The mode of carriage, too, referred to by Mr. Bonomi as practised by the Jelab slave-dealer, the rings being formed into a chain, renders the penannular shape peculiarly convenient, as permitting the ready looping, or unlooping of any number of rings. But there is an additional object in this form which I had not contemplated, and which Mr. Denton communicated to me; the affording a ready means of trying the purity of the metal (equivalent to our ringing of a coin), which the natives accomplish, by ascertaining whether the rings open and close easily; the pure metal bending with facility, and not being, from its ductility, so liable to break as when alloyed with copper. This examination of quality is not a needless caution, for I have by me brass rings, wrought after the fashion of gold ones, which were offered for pure gold. The test, of course, can only be considered an extemporaneous one, like our ringing of a shilling, but yet it is based upon scientific principles. These various objects, combined in the penannular form of bullion currency, should prevent us looking down with contempt upon the use of ring-money amongst people of the habits and appliances of the Asiatic and African nations, especially in a half civilized state of society.

I shall now beg leave to make a few remarks upon the

application of the subject of ring-money of the form now submitted to the Society, and upon jewel-money generally, in illustration of ancient habits.

In the book of Job, as is familiarly known, it is stated, that after the cessation of the troubles which had afflicted him, when his friends came to comfort him, "every man gave him a piece of money, and an ear-ring of gold." It has justly been observed by a learned member of the Numismatic Society, that although "a piece of money" is here distinctively mentioned, yet had not a pecuniary object been intended by the present of an ear-ring, *every* man would not have given him the same article. For exclusive ornament, so great a number of the same article of jewelry would have been superfluous. It may be surmised, that these friends gave to Job, for the relief of his necessities, the jewel of exchange most convenient for currency, or probably first at hand in their visit, by each unlooping a ring from his ear. In proof that jewels generally, and jewels of gold especially, were in Job's time the media of exchange, we have the passage in the twenty-eighth chapter as to the purchase of wisdom. "It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx or the sapphire. The gold and the crystal cannot equal it: and the *exchange of it* shall not be for *jewels of fine gold*. [In the margin, 'vessels of fine gold']. No mention shall be made of coral or of pearls: for the price of it is above rubies. The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold." Here, it will be noticed, that there is no mention made of money, unless of weighed silver; but gold, and gold jewels are enumerated as articles of exchange. The frequent repetition of gold, will not fail to strike the

Society; and it is on this account that I have quoted the passage at length. As to the probable use of ear-rings as a recognised and frequent medium of exchange, I shall cite two passages from the Old Testament, which, taken together, will go far to establish the fact. In the book of Judges (chap. viii. 24—26), we have this remarkable circumstance stated. After the rout of the Midianites by Gideon and the Israelites, he requested for his share of the spoil of the enemy, that every man would give him the ear-rings (Heb. *rings*)² of his prey; and then, in a parenthesis, is this explanatory note, “For they had golden ear-rings (Heb. *rings*) because they were Ishmaelites.” The passage, without further information, would not have explained to the Hebrew reader, why the Ishmaelites, more than any other people, wore ear-rings, had not the habits and occupations of the Ishmaelites been well known to the Israelites; and what those habits and occupations were, we may learn by referring to the account of the sale of Joseph by his brethren, related in the thirty-seventh chapter of Genesis. It is said of Joseph’s brethren, that “They lifted up their eyes, and looked, and, behold, a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead with their camels, bearing spicery, and balm, and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt.” We are next informed, that the

² To Mr. Williams I am also indebted for the information, that in the passage referred to in Judges viii., the Hebrew word implies “*rings*” generally, not *ear-rings* particularly; and he fully agrees with me, that the idea of the Midianites being especially ring-wearers, because Ishmaelites, or merchantmen, is fully borne out by the passages cited. The learned gentleman gave me the words in the Hebrew character, with the English equivalents; but I have only adopted the latter, to prevent mistake in copying the Hebrew text. The *species* of rings, when rings are mentioned in the Old Testament, can only be told by the context. See Gen. xxiv. 22, and xxxv. 4.

children of Jacob consulted together about the sale of Joseph; and then the writer describes the approach of the Ishmaelite company, and their meeting with the patriarchs. "Then there passed by *Midianites, merchantmen*," and his brethren "sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites." We see here the terms Midianites and Ishmaelites used synonymously; and, taking together the passage in Judges, and that in Genesis, we shall arrive at a full and clear explanation of the parenthetical note given in the former quotation. The Midianites wore gold ear-rings, *because* Ishmaelites, or merchants; a further inference from which is, that as merchants they wore gold ear-rings, *because* they were useful and convenient to, or necessary for them in their transactions of commerce.³ As incidentally illustrative of the identity of these respective people, I may adduce the circumstance of the character of spoil taken by Gideon from the Midianites, amongst which, beside purple raiment, and ornaments, and collars taken from the kings, are enumerated "chains," and "ornaments" [in the marginal reading, "like the moon"], that were on, and about their "camels' necks."

³ Through a friend, Mr. Nightingale, I have been favored with the following interesting note from Mr. Lindsay of Cork. "Bishop Hall, in a sermon preached before the court at Theobald's, on Sunday, September 21, 1623, says, 'the patriarchs sell their brother (Joseph) for twenty silver rings,' but does not give any reason for the expression, for which we may be sure he had some authority." In the Septuagint, the passage runs twenty (without stating what) of gold. The Hebrew and Samaritan texts, according to Whiston, state twenty of silver. I have inquired of several learned and well read clerical friends, as to the expression "silver-rings;" and at present they have not been able to throw any light upon it. A surmise has been formed, that the bishop may have connected, as I have done, the passages from the eighth of Judges, and the thirty-seventh of Genesis, and have drawn an inference that the money, gold or silver, was paid in rings.

That the Midianites carried the whole of their bullion wealth in the form of rings and jewels, we may decidedly conclude from the account given in the book of Numbers (chap. xxxi.) of the complete destruction of five kings of the Midianites, with the whole of the males of their community, "all their cities wherein they dwelt, and all their goodly castles;" for (verses 50, 51) we have this statement, "We have therefore brought an oblation for the Lord, what every man hath gotten, of jewels of gold, chains, and bracelets, rings, ear-rings, and tablets, to make an atonement for our souls before the Lord. And Moses and Eleazer the priest took the gold of them, even all wrought jewels." The amount of this was 16,750 shekels; which, at the present price of gold, would be worth more than £30,000, supposing the amount to be stated in weight. Had there been any other form of gold, no doubt it would have been named.

In the poems of the northern nations, in the dark or middle ages, we may trace the use of rings and jewels as media of exchange; thus, by the practice of the transfer of rings, collars, and vessels of the precious metals in exchange for, or as purchase price of service or commodities, connecting the ancient habits of Egyptian and Israelitish commerce with those of modern Africa.

In the ancient Anglo-Saxon, or Danish poem of *Beowulf*,⁴ there are statements made, pointing out a ring, or jewel currency. Hrothgar, the king, is said to place his guests at the feast, and to distribute amongst them gold and rings; and he promises, as an inducement to *Beowulf* to render him his assistance against the monster *Grendel*, to reward him by a gift of twisted gold, or armillas

⁴ See Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*.

(wunbun golbe, translated, tortum aurum, sc. armilla), from his ancient treasures. And to explain the pecuniary light in which these articles were viewed, we have a passage in reference to the rings and vases found in the cave of the monster Grendel, in which the king says, "I will prudently lay by my spoils in my treasury, they will hereafter supply the wants of my people." In the "Gnomic Poem," given by Mr. Conybeare from the Exeter MS. of Anglo-Saxon poems, there is a passage speaking of a king purchasing a queen with vases and rings. Mr. Conybeare translates it thus:—"Rex cum pretio Reginam redimet, vasis et armillis."

The fact of a fixed value being attached to armillas, may be presumed from a passage in the Anglo-Saxon poem of the "Song of the Traveller," in which the bard states, that the king of the Goths gave him a rich armilla, in which were six hundred sceatta-scillings in number, of pure gold. I add Mr. Conybeare's translation: "In eam (armillam) sexcenti erant auri obryzati impensi sceatta-scillingi numero." This valuable armilla seems afterwards to have been given to the lord of the Myrginges, in a kind of exchange for certain lands. Whether the six hundred sceat-scillings named be an amount of weight, or value, it would be difficult to say; but the jewel seems, by the ready transfer, to have been considered as current property.

I shall not trespass further upon the time of the Society, by reference to other instances of ancient jewel currency, but shall mention an incident which struck Mr. Young (a member of the Numismatic Society) and myself, whilst examining the African rings. We found that they were generally near upon the multiples of twelve grains in their weight, a circumstance observed by Sir W. Betham in the

Celtic ring-money; and in conversation with Mr. Denton upon this point, he asked a gentleman present, what was the value of the supposed gold unit of twelve grains; and upon being told two shillings, he immediately observed, that the value of two shillings, or half a Spanish dollar, was the unit of computation amongst the native traders, which unit is called a *bar*; thus they speak of a bar, two bars, &c. I would throw out for consideration, as a loose suggestion; can it be that the term “bar” has been taken from a length of twisted gold, weighing about twelve grains, or worth about two shillings? Should the *bar* have had its origin in a specific quantity of silver, worth about or a little above two shillings, it will approach very closely to the most ancient silver unit ever used, the Hebrew shekel.

Mr. Denton, who is returning in a few weeks to Africa, has promised that he will make further inquiries as to ring and jewel-money, and as to every form of interchangeable media, and modes of computation, which can interest the Numismatic Society; and he has kindly assured me, that he will forward his researches for presentation to the Society.

It may not, perhaps, be foreign to the illustration of the pecuniary character of the African rings, and may interest the Society as to the particular finger-ring sent, to quote a passage from a note of Mr. Denton's to me, in which he says, “I am glad to be able to supply you with another ring of the same description as the one you allude to in your letter. It is one which was paid to Alli Kali, king of the Timnehs, as a toll by traders passing from the interior through his territories to the colony of Sierra Leone, for the purposes of traffic. On taking leave of the king, previous to my return to England, he gave me the ring in

question as a present to my mother, who at my request has kindly given it up."

It now only remains for me to solicit from the Society, their obliging indulgence towards the preceding observations, and, on the part of Mr. Hampden and myself, their acceptance of the gold ear and finger-ring herewith transmitted.⁵

Permit me to add, that, with much respect,

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

W. B. DICKINSON.

5, Lansdowne Circus, Leamington.

November 13, 1843.

To the Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, F.S.A.

President of the Numismatic Society, &c.

⁵ Weight of the African rings.—The ear-ring, in Troy weight, a fraction more (104 grains) 4 grains off 9 multiples of 12. The finger-ring, 70½ grains; 1½ grain short of 6 multiples of 12.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Carruthers, of Glencregagh, has obligingly forwarded us a list of Saxon coins found at Derrykeerhan. He observes, "The hoard consisted of two hundred and sixty coins, amongst which were a few Eadwigs and Athelstans. I enclose a list of all I know of. The sketching of them is not very perfect, but I have done them as well as I could."

DERRYKEERHAN COINS IN THE POSSESSION OF J. CARRUTHERS.

+ EADWIL REX ^o in field.	+ RE, HERILER MO, two lines.
+ EADV+VIL REX	+ — ERIN HO HE, two lines.
+ EADWIL REX	+ — VVIL OH EOZIL H, three lines.
+ EADRED REX ^o	+ — HVNRED HO, two lines.
+ EATLAR REX ^o . Wanting D in field.	+ — IVEN ^o NEH, two lines.
+ EADEAR, REX in field.	ooo + — FASTOLFESH, two lines.
_____	+ — HARTIN, two lines.
_____	+ — FROD OL LO RICH, three lines.
_____	+ — DVRI OL EO MON, three lines.
_____	+ — ENAPE MO, two lines.
_____	+ — LOELAN LO, two lines.
_____	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____	+ — IZEM BERT, two lines.
_____	+ — ADELAVER MO, two lines.
_____	+ — W ^o RENR MO, two lines.
_____	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____	+ — EAMVLF MO, two lines.
_____	+ — ÆLFZIL MO, two lines.
_____	+ — ÆZEVLF MO, two lines.
+ EADEAR REXI, in field.	+ — VDIFERD MO, two lines.
_____ RE ^o	+ — VHBEIN MO, two lines.
_____ RE+ ^o	+ — ADELAVER MO, two lines.
_____ REX ^o	+ — ALBVTE MO, two lines.
_____ REX	+ — HERILER MO, two lines.
_____ RE ^o C	+ — NAHT MO, two lines.
_____ REX	+ — ADELAVER MO, two lines.
_____ REX ^o	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____ RE ^o	+ — _____
_____ RE+ ^o	+ — FARDENI MO, two lines.
_____ REX ^o	+ — _____

- | | |
|---|--|
| + EADLAR RE [~] | + RE, LAPEH MO, two lines. |
| ———— REX ^o | + — LARDEN NIO, two lines. |
| ———— RE+ [~] | + — VNBEIN MO, two lines. |
| ———— REX ^o | + — EANY ^o L ^o F MO, two lines. |
| ———— RE ^{ooo} | + — Double struck. |
| ———— RE+ ^o | + — ————— |
| ———— REX | + — BRITFERO, two lines. |
| ———— REX [~] | + — ALBUTE MO, two lines. |
| ———— RE | + — IHCLF MO, two lines. |
| + EADL ^o AR RE, in field. | + — INEHL M ^o , two lines. |
| ———— | + — ÆLFZIL, two lines. |
| ———— REX F | + — FARDEINHO, two lines. |
| ———— REX T | + — VPIFLRÐ M ^o , two lines. |
| | ⊗⊗⊗ — EOFERTRP MOT, cir- |
| | cular in field ⊗⊗⊗. |
| + EADZIL REX | ^M
+ — DVNNES MOT, two lines. |
| + EADZIL RE+ ⁸ | + — HERILER MO, two lines. |
| + EADRED ^o R ^o E+ | + — I=YNRED MO, two lines. |
| + EADRED REX Head | + HAHHEHO WORD [□] ⊗⊗X. |
| Ruding, Plate D, No. 32. | |
| + EADLAR REX ANGLORW | + RE, OZVAL ^o D MONETA HAT |
| in field. | circular + |
| + EADLAR REX ANGLORV | + — LEOSIGE MONETA |
| | OXNA, circular + |
| + EADLAR REX, in field. | + — BOIA LO MON, three |
| | lines. |
| ———— | + — EARDENHIO, two lines. |
| HANAN MO—LNTPEMOI— | IVENNE MO—ÆDELAVER |
| | MO—BERENARD MO— |
| | these five Eadgars. |
| + EADRED REX in field. | + RE, HUNRED MO, two lines. |
| ———— | + — L [⊗] ROD MO, two lines. |
| ———— | ^M
+ — VLFEAREZ MO, two lines. |
| + EADLAR REX L in field. | + — FAST ^o LF ^o B ^o ILA, circular |
| | in field + |
| ———— REX ^o S ^o | + — FASTOLF+MON, circular |
| | in field + |
| ———— REX | + — +HERILER ^o M ^o NE, circular |
| | in field + |
| °S+1ANNTIQT ⁺ , in field. | + — HXY+ ^λ TSX [~] , circular in |
| | field + |
| + EADLAR RE+ [~] | + — IZEH OTHRO, two lines. |
| ———— | + — ELF [~] ALDI, two lines. |
| ———— | + — ALBUTE MO, two lines. |

PART OF THE DERRYKEERHAN HOARD, IN THE POSSESSION OF
EDWARD BENN, ESQ., GLENRAVIL, COUNTY ANTRIM.

+ EADLAR RE, in field.	+ RE, DYR LE MON, three lines.
_____	_____ EÐELLEN MO, three lines.
_____ REX	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____	_____ ADILAYER MO, two lines.
_____ REX ^v	_____ EANYRE MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ HÆLYS MON, two lines.
_____	^M
_____	+ — FRETHISEΣ MOT, two
_____	lines.
_____	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____	_____ DYRMON, two lines.
_____ REX ⊕ X	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____ REX [×]	_____ ROLF MONET HE, circu-
_____	lar + field.
_____ REX	_____ ALBVTE MO, two lines.
+ EADLAR REX TO B	_____ AYRANDES MOTH, cir-
_____	cular + field.
_____	+ RA, ADILAYER MO, two lines.
+ EADRED REX ^A , in field.	+ RE, EXVI HOT, two lines.
_____ REX ^Y	_____ HERILER MO, two lines.
_____ REX+	_____ HVNED MO, two lines.
+ ÆDELSTAN REX TO B	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
	⊙ — VELNBERHT MO CROB,
	circular.

PART OF THE DERRYKEERHAN FIND, IN THE POSSESSION OF
JAMES BELL, ESQ., PROSPECT, BALLYMONEY.

+ EIL [°] ANLERHT, in field.	+ RE, BERNART, two lines.
+ ÆDELSTAN REX, head.	_____ HERRIE MONTA, field,
	+ legend circular.
+ EADMVND RE, in field.	_____ DRMOD MO, two lines.
+ EADRED REX, in field.	_____ EYDHANDN, two lines.
+ EADRED REX, head.	_____ CNHNT MONETA, le-
	gend circular.
	°°°
+ YRBIZ [°] EADRED REXO,	+ — FYNNEL MMO, two
in field.	lines.
+ EADVIL REX, in field.	+ RE, LOI [°] HAXHT M [°] , three
	lines.
+ EADVIL REXI, in field.	_____ FREXIGES MO ^v , two
	lines.

+ EADLAR REX°A°NLO,	+ RE,+HER°LF M°NETA°ED,
in field.	circular.
+ EADLAR RE ∞ , in field.	+ ——— IHBELRIE ∞ MON, two lines.
+ EADLAR REX, in field.	+ ——— IVENONEN, two lines.
	————— IXENBERT, two lines.

IERILER MO, two lines.—EDELAINEO, two lines.
 HANAN MO, two lines.—EANYLF MO, two lines.
 Æ ∞ CVLF MO, two lines.—IVEN°NET, two lines.
 ALBVTE MO, two lines.—ADLVINE MO, two lines.
 TDEL°AYEH M°, two lines.—BRILER MO, two lines.
 DVRAND MO, two lines.—IVEN ON EN, two lines.

The last twelve all EADLARS.

NOTE.—The printer has followed the MS. as correctly as possible, but the eye of the experienced Numismatist may probably in some instances detect an H used for an M.

A small parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins were in May last found at Lough Lyn, near Mullingar county, Westmeath. The following coins, including two French, constituted the principal part, and possibly the entire of the hoard.

Anlaf, with raven, Hawkins, No. 127, and same moneyer,	1
Eric, with sword, like Ruding, No. 1, LEOFIL·MONE,	1
Plegmund, Hawkins, No. 151, HEREFERÐ MO,	1
Athelstan, with head,	1
Ditto, without head, WINL,	1
Ditto, ditto,	1
Ditto, ditto, TOBRTI. <i>Rev.</i> —DEORVLF·MO LELELFI,	1
Ditto, ditto, TOBRIL. <i>Rev.</i> —RELNALD MO EFOR \mathfrak{F} IE	1
Eadmund, with head, Hawkins, No. 192, } REINGRIM·MONETA·OX, }	1
Ditto, without head. <i>Rev.</i> —As Ruding, No. 4, DRMOD·MO,	1
Ditto, another without head,	1
Eadred, with head, Hawkins, No. 194,	1
Ditto, without head. <i>Rev.</i> —As Ruding, No. 17, OZVVALD·MO,	1
Ditto, ditto, EADRED REX·L. <i>Rev.</i> —As Ruding, }	1
No. 17, and same moneyer, . }	1
Ditto, ditto, <i>Rev.</i> —As Ruding, No. 14, HVNRED·MO,	1
Ditto, ditto, as No. 22, S in the field, VVARIN MON,	1
Ditto, ditto, as No. 5, ELFRILEZ MOT,	1
Ditto, two others without head,	2
Eadwig. <i>Rev.</i> —BOILA MONETA BEDA,	1

Carried forward, 20

	Brought forward,	20
Eadwig, EADVVI. <i>Rev.</i> —ADELVVEO,	.	1
Ditto, EADVVI,	.	1
Ditto, another,	.	1
Eadgar, with head, Hawkins, No. 186,	.	1
Ditto, without head,	.	1
French Lodoicus,	.	1
Ditto, Carlus,	.	1
	Total,	27

Another small parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins was lately found in the county Tipperary. They consisted of the following:—

Edward the Elder, with head,	.	1
Ditto, with ornament, Ruding, No. 12, BOILA,	.	1
Ditto, No. 30, LAREARD.MO, very poor,	.	1
Ditto, three others, without heads,	.	3
Athelstan, TOBRTI, No. 20, DEORVLF.MO.LEGEELFI,	.	1
Ditto, TOBR, No. 20, ZIGFERÐ MO.LEGEEL,	.	1
Ditto, TOBR, No. 19, DORLFE MO.LEGEELF,	.	1
Ditto, type and legend as No. 23,	.	1
Ditto, blundered. <i>Obv.</i> —+°EDHAT ^{retrograde.} ÆLDE,	} .	1
<i>Rev.</i> —+°TC I ^{retrograde.} I-IERAELI-		
Probably ZILAREZ MOT.		
Ditto, three others, without head,	.	3
Ditto, with head,	.	1
Eadmund, without head, No. 9, MÆRLEN MO,	.	1
Ditto. ditto, No. 9, EAMNDVD REX, } <i>Rev.</i> —BOEL.EBBL*, }	.	1
Ditto, two others, without heads,	.	2
	Total,	19

The last two lists were communicated by John Lindsay, Esq.

1654. CROMWELLIANA. Page 141.

“AN ADVERTISEMENT.”

“WHEREAS several persons have presented unto his Highness and Council, divers patterns for the making of a common farthing for the

* Seems intended for York.

use of the Commonwealth ; and have attended several times about the same, and at this day the business is depending before his honorable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein ; and yet notwithstanding, in the mean time several persons have presumed, without any authority or declaration of the State, to set the Commonwealth of *England's Arms* on a piece of pewter, of the weight of a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass current through the Commonwealth of *England*, &c. And in pursuance thereof, have, and do daily vend these unauthorised pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and damage of this nation. These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of these pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by the mixing the pewter with lead, and also every tinker, and other lewd persons, will get moulds and make the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice, that no farthings are to pass, but such only as shall be authorised by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Commonwealth."

Merc. Pol. May 4 to 11.

Northampton, August 7, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—If the above advertisement, originally published in the *Mercurius Politicus* for May 1654, relative to pewter farthings issued by the "*Singletons*" of that time, will be of sufficient interest for the *Numismatic Chronicle*, particularly as it has not been alluded to in *Ruding*, I shall feel obliged by your communicating it to the Editor of that Journal ; and am, my dear Sir, yours truly,

E. PRETTY.

TO MR. C. R. SMITH.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The next Ordinary Meetings of the Society will be on January 25th, February 22nd, and March 28th.

No. 2.—Same head. R. ΜΥΡΑ, within the divisions of a wheel.

3.—Head of Apollo. R. ΜΥΡΑΕ. Bunch of grapes.

These three coins in brass offer new types, and, as the author infers, must have been struck previous to the destruction of the city of Myrlea, by Philip of Macedon; for when it was rebuilt by Prusias, king of Bithynia, the name was changed to that of Apamea. These coins were procured on the spot, together with several colonial coins of Apamea, namely:—

No. 4.—Head of Mercury. R. C.I.C.A.DD. Three Roman standards. Æ. 3. And new types in brass of Caligula, Julia Domna, and Caracalla.

CHALCEDON, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—A tetradrachm, similar to the drachm published by Mr. Birch.¹

2.—Veiled head of Arsinoe, as Ceres. R. ΚΑΛΧ. Apollo, with his attributes, seated on the cortina. Æ. 8.

The figure of Apollo is new on the money of Chalcedon; but the later coins struck in this city, in honour of the Roman emperors, often allude to the worship of Apollo, whose temple there ceded only to those of Delphi and Delos.

CLITA, IN BITHYNIA.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ.ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ....Head of Titus. R. ΕΠΙ.Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΑΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΙΝΝ.ΑΝΘΥ. The walls and gate of a fortified city; above, ΚΑΙΤΑ. Æ. 7.

Ptolemy mentions a town in Bithynia, named *Κλειτα*, situated a short distance from the sea, S.E. of Amastris, to which the author assigns this unique and inedited coin, and observes, that it is somewhat remarkable, that Clita is unnoticed by any other historian or geographer, since from the reverse of this coin, it would appear to have been of some importance. See Journal of the Society, January 1843.

¹ Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 161.

The business of the ordinary Meeting being concluded, the Members, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, resolved themselves into a Special General Meeting, for the purpose of taking into further consideration a resolution submitted to the Annual General Meeting, for raising the amount of the Annual Contribution of future Members.

The Secretary, having read the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting in reference to this resolution, the President put the question from the chair, when the Meeting resolved—

“That the Annual Subscription of all Members hereafter to be admitted into the Society, be one pound ten shillings.

“That every New Member be furnished, without any further expense, with a copy of such Journal as the Council shall determine on for the publication of the Proceedings of the Society.”

DECEMBER 22, 1842.

H. H. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Recueil de Médailles Grecques Inédites.
Par Edouard de Cadalvene. 4to. <i>Paris</i> ,
1838. | } PRESENTED BY
THE AUTHOR. |
| Mémoires de la Société Royale d'Emulation
d'Abbeville. 4 tom. 8vo. <i>Abbeville</i> ,
1833-40. | |
| The Bronze Medal of the Royal Society of
Emulation of Abbeville. <i>Obv.</i> — <i>Louis
Philippe I. Roi des Français.</i> Lau-
reated head of the king; beneath, <i>CATEL
D'ABBEVILLE, F. R.</i> — <i>Ville d'Abbeville
Société Royale d'Emulation.</i> Engraven
in the centre, within a wreath, “ <i>A la
Société Numismatique de Londres.</i> ” | } “ ” |
| De la Création. Essai sur l'Origine et la Pro-
gression des Etres. Par M. Boucher de
Perthes. v. Tom. 8vo. <i>Abbeville</i> , 1838. | |

THE AUTHOR.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Lithograph Portrait of M. Boucher de Perthes. Par Gravedon. 1831. | } | PRESENTED BY |
| | | M. B. DE PERTHES. |
| Documens pour servir a l'Histoire Monétaire des Pays-Bas. Par Frédéric Verachter. No. 4. 8vo. <i>Anvers</i> , 1842. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| | | |
| Notice sur les Monnaies de Bois-le-Duc. Par Frédéric Verachter. 4 leaves. <i>Gand</i> . 1832. | } | " " |
| | | |
| Bulletins de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Bruxelles. Tom. ix, 1 ^{re} Partie. 8vo. <i>Bruxelles</i> , 1842. | } | THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, &c. OF BRUSSELS. |
| | | |
| Eighty Silver Coins: viz., of Edward VI. (No. 1), Philip and Mary (No. 2.), Elizabeth (No. 43.), James I. (No. 10.), Charles I. (No. 24.), discovered in 1835, between the manor-house and the church, in the parish of Hartwell, Bucks. | } | J. LEE, ESQ. L.L.D., &c. |
| | | |
| Two electrotype casts. | | " " |

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

The following note from Dr. Lee, V.P., was read:—

Hartwell House, 26th October, 1842.

SIR,—I take leave to request that you will have the kindness to offer to the Numismatic Society, for its acceptance, the accompanying collection of English silver coins, which formed the part of a treasure found in the parish of Hartwell, in the year 1835, between the manor-house and the church, in a grove of trees.

The coins of Charles I. are in good preservation, and many of them appear to be new, whilst those of the earlier reigns are much defaced and worn.

They were found at the depth of about twenty inches below the surface of the ground, without any bag or covering, and may probably have been deposited there by the owner of the mansion upon some sudden emergency, and when an unwelcome visit from some unpleasant military officer during the civil wars may have been expected. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN LEE.

To the Secretary of the
Numismatic Society.

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford exhibited three British, and 101 Roman coins, found in the Black Grounds, at Chipping Warden, the presumed site of the Brinavis of Antoninus. The coins are as follows :—

British, or Gaulish, in Brass.

- No. 1.—Concave and convex ; rude figure of a horse, &c.
 2.—Flat ; much decayed.
 3.—A Pegasus. R. without type.

Roman.

	No.		No.
Vespasianus, AR.	1	Brought forward	49
Domitianus, 2 B.	1	Constantius II., 3 B.	2
Hadrianus, 1 B.	1	Magnentius, 3 B.	2
Severus, AR.	3	Helena	1
Sev. Alexander, AR.	1	Valentinianus, 3 B.	9
Gordianus III., AR.	1	Valens, 3 B.	8
Philippus the Elder, 2 B.	1	Gratianus, 3 B.	11
Gallienus, 3 B.	3	Theodosius, 3 B.	1
Victorinus, 3 B.	3	Magnus Maximus, 3 B.	1
Claudius Gothicus, 3 B.	3	Flav. Victor., 3 B.	1
Tetricus, 3 B.	3	Eugenius, AR.	1
Fl. Max. Theodora, 3 B.	3	Arcadius, 3 B.	1
G. V. Maximianus, 2 B.	1	Honorius, 3 B.	1
Carausius, 3 B.	2	Urbs Romæ	3
Constantinus, 3 B.	6	Constantinopolis	2
„ Jun., 3 B.	9	Constantine	8
Constans, 3 B.	7		
	—		101
Carried up	49		

None of the above coins present any new or remarkable type.

Alfred Beesley, Esq., exhibited a British coin in gold, found near the Hamlets of Banbury, about two miles on the Southam road.

Obv.—Convex. Leaf resembling that of the fern.

Rev.—Concave. Rude figure of a horse ; beneath, a wheel ; above, OV ANTEΘ. Weight, 82 grains.

Mr. Akerman exhibited four Anglo-Saxon sceattas, found recently, by Mr. J. P. Bartlett, in a tumulus on Breach Downs, near the village of Barham, about four miles from Canterbury. Two of these pieces are of the types of those engraved by Ruding, “Sceattæ,” pl. xi., Nos. xxii.—xxv.; and the other two are similar to Nos. xxvii.—xxxvii. of the same plate. “These coins,” observed Mr. Akerman, “have the Christian symbol; but it would not be easy to determine whether this is the result of

design, or of that *imitation* so often practised by barbarous and semi-barbarous nations, who frequently copied, or *travestied* the types of the money of civilised states; in some instances, perhaps, without a proper knowledge of their signification. Among numismatists, those sceattas without the sign of the cross, are, with apparent reason, looked upon as the earliest specimens of Anglo-Saxon coinage. The four coins in question were discovered in a grave, the site of which was merely indicated by a circle of rank grass. Upwards of sixty tumuli had been opened by Lord Albert Conyngham on Breach Downs, about twelve months previously; but the only coin discovered in these extensive excavations was a much corroded third brass of Victorinus, which being found merely among the chalk heaped on the grave, does not fix the date of the interment.

“Pieces similar to these sceattas are frequently dug up in the eastern parts of Kent, of which portion of England they doubtless once formed the currency. Some have been dug up in the neighbourhood of Canterbury; and within these few weeks past another specimen has been discovered in the village of Barham. Two of the coins found in the tumulus have on their obverse a crowned head, with the letters TICA, which may be a proper name; but whether of a prince, an ecclesiastic, or a moneyer, it is difficult to determine. The name of *Tycca* is subscribed to a charter of Ecgberht, king of Kent, in the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, No. clx. p. 193—‘signum manus Tyccan.’ It is extremely probable that Canterbury was the place of mintage of these coins, and that *Tycca* was an ecclesiastic there; but it would require further evidence to justify our connecting that personage with the name on these coins, although it is not known to occur in any other document than the one above noticed.”

Read :—

1. A letter from Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., &c. enclosing copies of two proclamations relating to the English coinage. (Journal Num. Soc., January 1843.)

2. A letter from Benjamin Nightingale, Esq., on the Will of Thomas Simon, the medalist, recently brought before the notice of

the Society. Mr. Nightingale states, in reference to the Will, that he has searched the burial registers of St. Clement Danes, Strand, with a view to ascertain whether they afford any information respecting the artist or his family; but he finds no name of the kind during the years 1664, 1665, 1666, except that of Zachariah Simon, an infant (in 1664), probably one of the children alluded to. Upon mature consideration, Mr. Nightingale adds, this may be deemed a matter of no marvel, for the summer of 1665 was the period when the plague was at the highest, and all those who had the means fled from the infected city, and retired into the country.

3. On the type of Aegiale and Epidaurus, by Samuel Birch, Esq.

The author adds some important explanations to the coins of "Aegialus in Amorgo," published by Mr. Borrell (Num. Chron. No. xix. p. 173). The name, as shewn by an inscription published by M. Letronne, should be Aegialé. The type of Pan, or Ægi-Pan, probably refers to the name of the city; but the object on the reverse of No. 3 is illustrated by a monument of Jason, a physician, published by M. Panofka. It appears to be the *omphalos*, a utensil of the sudorific bath used for regulating the heat; the discovery of the application of which was made by Visconti. The same emblem appears on the coins of Epidaurus, two unedited types of which are described. The author adds, that the old bearded head on the obverse of the coins of Aegialé, would appear to be that of Æsculapius, rather than Jupiter, as proposed by M. Cadalvene. (See Num. Chron. Vol. V. p. 193.)

4. Continuation of Mr. Borrell's notices of unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins.

CRATIA, IN BITHYNIA.

Two coins, assigned by Sestini¹ to Cratia, in Bithynia, in the opinion of the author, belong to Cretopolis, in Pisidia. He has remarked, for many years, that these coins are always brought from that province, with coins of neighbouring cities.

¹ Descriz. del Med. Ant. de Mus. Hederv. p. 44, Nos. i. and ii.

HADRIANOTHERÆ, IN BITHYNIA.

ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΗΤΩΝ. Head of a wild boar.

R. ΕΠΙ. ΤΡ. ΜΝΕΡ....Telesphorus standing. Æ. 3.

This coin, the author states, refers to the abundance of game and wild animals in the neighbourhood, which was the occasion of its being selected by Hadrian, to gratify his love for field sports.

Three other coins, in brass, of Sept. Severus, Caracalla, and Otacilia, are described.

HERACLIA, IN BITHYNIA.

Ten coins, in brass, of Nero, Trajanus, Julia Domna, Diadumenianus, Maximinus, Maximus, Pupienus, Tranquillina, and Salo-ninus.

Locality has suggested the appropriation of these coins to the Heraclia in Bithynia, as they were found on the spot; otherwise it would be difficult to distinguish some of them from coins of numerous other cities of the same name.

NICAËA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—M. Aurelius. R. Pallas, or perhaps Rome, seated, extending a patera towards a serpent entwined round a tree. Æ. 8.

2.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ.ΔΟΥΚΙΑΔΑΝ.ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙC. Head of Lucilla.

R. Μ.ΑΥΦΑΙΟC.ΟΥΗΡΟC.ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Verus on horseback, armed with a lance.

This coin is the more remarkable, on account of the name of Domitia given to the empress.

The coins next in the list are one in brass of Macrianus, one of NICAËA in BITHYNIA and BYZANTIUM in THRACIA, three in the same metal of Faustina junior, Maximus and Tranquillina, struck at NICO-MEDIA in BITHYNIA, and two of Helvius Pertinax, struck at PRUSA ad OLYMPUM, in BITHYNIA, and six autonomous and imperial of PRUSIAS ad MARE, (*quæ et CIUS*), in BITHYNIA.

PRUSIA AD HYPIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

Eckhel has assigned to this city (*Num. Vet. Anec.* p. 190), a coin of Augustus, which the author shews, by citing a perfect specimen, should belong to Temnus, in Æolia.

TIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

Twelve autonomous and imperial coins in brass. On one of Caracalla, reverse, a panther before a vase, the author remarks, that both these symbols refer to Bacchus, to whom the Greeks of Tium attributed the foundation of their city, and quotes Oppianus in explanation of the common connection of the panther and vase on ancient coins, &c.

NICOMEDES I. BITHYNIE REX.

Head of Nicomedes, with the royal fillet.

R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Diana seated, holding two lances in her right hand. R. 4.

No coin of the first Nicomedes, of the drachm size, has yet been published. This specimen differs from the tetradrachm published by Frölich, Visconti, and Eckhel. The seated figure of Diana is in the same attitude, but her left hand is unoccupied; there is no tree in the back ground, &c.

JANUARY 26, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

PRESENTS.

PRESENTED BY

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| Etruria-Celtica. Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; or, the language of that ancient and illustrious people compared and identified with the Ibero-Celtic, and both shewn to be Phœnician. By Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. <i>Dublin</i> , 1842. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Oriental Cylinders, No. I. By A. Cullimore. 8vo. <i>London</i> , 1842. | | |
| A Collection of Proclamations relating to the Coins of the Realm, commencing with George III., and brought down to the present period. | } | JOHN FIELD, ESQ. |
| Synopsis Numorum Romanorum qui in Museo Vindobonensi adservantur Digessit Josephus Arneth, Director Rei Num. Societati Numismatice Londinensi, D.D. Auctor. <i>Vindobonæ</i> , 1842. Large paper copy. | | |
| | | COUNT DIETRICHSTEIN,
<i>Prefect of the Imp. Palace,</i>
<i>Vienna.</i> |

PRESENTS.

PRESENTED BY

A Medal, in bronze, commemorative of the fire which consumed part of the church of St. Peter at Hamburg, in 1842.—*Obv.* DER VATER FROMMER SINN RIEF DICH IN'S LEBEN. "Our fathers' pious mind called thee to life." In exergue, "1842.1516." The church before the fire.—*Rev.* VEREINTE KRAFT WIRD WÜRDIG DICH ERHEBEN. "United power shall worthily restore thee." In exergue ZERSTÖRT AM. 7 MAI. 1842. "Destroyed on the 7th of May, 1842." By Wilkins of Bremen.

Mr. WALTER HAWKINS.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for, and elected into the Society:—

John Hampden, Esq.; David Henry, Esq.; James Cove Jones, Esq.; and William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.

Elected also, as Associates:—

M. le Comte Gustave Lorick, Envoy Plenipotentiary from his Swedish Majesty at the Court of Madrid; Señor Don Basilio Sebastian Castellanos, President of the Archæological Society of Spain; and Señor Don Vicente Bertran de Lis y Rives, of Valencia.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., read an address from the Archæological Society of Spain, offering friendly assurances, and expressing a desire to promote the objects of the Society.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a second brass coin of Antoninus Pius, found at Colchester, and now in the possession of Henry Vint, Esq. It is of the Britannia type, the obverse of which has usually the laureated head of the emperor. This specimen presents the head radiated.

A Paper, by Lieutenant Cunningham, on the Ancient Coinage of Kashmir, was communicated to the Meeting by the President. In this paper, Lieutenant Cunningham, referring to the remark of the late Mr. James Prinsep, that the small band of cultivators of Indian Numismatics had been able to develop or confirm three unequivocal lines of history by the unlying evidence of coins, proceeds to add a fourth series to the number, and to confirm the accuracy of the Chronicles of Kashmir by the same authentic testimony, the evidence of

coins, now for the first time appropriated to the Princes by whom they were issued, the Hindu and Mohammedan sovereigns of Kashmir.

The Kashmir coins are found in most cabinets in India, and Lieutenant Cunningham has procured them at Benares. They are most abundant in Kashmir itself, and in the countries to the south and south-west. They are rare in the hill states, to the south-east of Kashmir; whence Lieutenant Cunningham infers, that after the decay of the Indo-Scythian power, about A.D. 260, the kingdom of Kashmir was limited to the valley of that name, and the adjacent valley of Rajaor.

The reign of the Indo-Scythian princes in Kashmir seems to have ceased shortly after the commencement of the Christian era; but they continued to the beginning of the fourth century to reign over the country of Gandhāra. To some of the earliest of these, Lieutenant Cunningham ascribes the gold coins which bear the appellations, *Kanerki* and *Hoerki*, and makes some remarks on the absence of any silver coinage of these princes, whilst their gold and copper coins are numerous; inferring that the silver currency consisted chiefly of the coins of Menander and Apollodotus, which are still numerous, and were current at Barygaza, in Baroct, in the first century of the Christian era, according to the testimony of the author of the *Periplus* of the Erythræan sea.

Lieutenant Cunningham then investigates the subject of the chronology of the history of Kashmir, as carefully stated in the original *Chronicles*, the *Raja Tarangini*, and details his reasons for altering the received chronologies of Professor Wilson and Mr. Prinsep. He then proceeds to describe the coins which he has delineated, with short notices of the princes to whom they belong. He has also given, in the accompanying plate, a drawing of a figure of Parvats, the wife of Siva, by a comparison with which of the female figures on the coins, also delineated, it will be seen that the positions are the same, and the figures are in all respects identical.

Fig. 1 of Pl. i.¹ bears the legend, *Rao Nano Rao Kanerki Korano*, in barbarised Greek letters. *Kanerki* is identified by Lieutenant Cunningham with *Kanishka*, one of the Indo-Scythian kings of Kashmir; and he thinks the word *Korano*, sometimes occurring

¹ Num. Chron. vol. vi. p. 21.

Koranou, and sometimes *Koran-su*, may be the name or title of some prince, from whom these Indo-Scythians were proud to trace their descent, and believes it to mean "a descendant of Alexander."

In figs. 2 and 3, the Greek legends present a jumble of unmeaning letters, and Lieutenant Cunningham proposes to look for the names of the princes in the Ariano-Páli letters, which appear beneath the extended arm of the male figures on the obverses of these coins, and these he reads, on one *Vasu*—and on the other *Sita-maka*. The first he conjectures may be the *Vasu-kula*, or *Vasu-nanda*, and the second the *Siddha*, of the *Chronicles*, these princes severally reigning from A.D. 146 to 161; from A.D. 195 to 208; and from A.D. 99 to 114.

Lieutenant Cunningham also alludes to a gold coin which he is about to publish, bearing the legend *Rao Nano Rao Balano Korano*, which he thinks may be the coin referred to in a passage of the *Chronicles* as struck by Bala. The coin was in the possession of Dr. Lord, and is supposed by Lieutenant Cunningham to be in the British Museum. As we have noticed, however, several coins of the kind are in the cabinet of the East India Company, and some have been engraved in the *Ariana Antiqua*, where the name appears rather *Baraoro* than *Balano*, but the characters are very rude. Lieutenant Cunningham identifies the coins of Hoerki with those of the Indo-Scythic prince who is called Hushka in the *Kashmirian Chronicles*.

The succeeding coins are copper, and are undoubtedly coins of Hindu princes of Kashmir, bearing on one face a standing male figure, that of the king, and a seated female figure, that of the goddess *Parvats*, on the reverse; national devices, which continued unchanged until the period of the Mohammedan conquest. The coins also have legends in Sanscrit characters of an early date, the name of the sovereign, with or without a title, partly on one face of the coin, and partly on the other.

The earliest of these is the coin of *Toramána*, who was associated as *Yuva Raja*, or *Cæsar*, with his brother *Hiranya*, A.D. 415. The act of striking coin in his own name appears, however, to have been an unwarrantable assumption in the junior prince, as *Toramana* was in consequence thrust from a throne into a prison, and died in captivity.

The next coin is that of Sankara-Varmi, but is separated from the preceding by an interval of more than four centuries and a half, this prince reigning from A.D. 883 to A.D. 991. He was succeeded by Gopúla, a minor, who survived his accession, under the regency of his mother, only two years, but of whom coins remain. Coins of the mother, Sugandhá, who for a short time made herself queen, are also found.

Coins of several succeeding princes, of greater or less rarity, some unique, are described by Lieutenant Cunningham, until those of Didda Rani, queen of Kashmir for twenty-three years, who died A.D. 1003, having ascended to power by the murder of her own children. These coins are numerous ; so are those of her nephew and successor Sangrama Deva. He had also, for an Eastern rule, a long reign—twenty-five years. An interesting coincidence between the Hindu chroniclers and the Mohammedan historian of India, Ferishta, is here pointed out by Lieutenant Cunningham, in the mention they both make of an invasion of the hill country of the Panjab, by a Mohammedan force about A.D. 1021.

A very distracted period of Kashmirian history succeeded to the reign of Sangrama Deva ; and the coins of the princes are common or rare in proportion to the duration of their reigns. The princes of whom coins are found are, Ananta Raja Deva, A.D. 1028 ; Kalasa, A.D. 1080 ; Harsha, 1088 ; Sussala, A.D. 1111 ; Sri Jaya Sinha, A.D. 1127 ; Jaya Deva, A.D. 1198. Several others intervene, and follow, of whom coins are not yet obtained, until A.D. 1334, when a Mohammedan adventurer, Shah Mir, put an end to the Hindu dynasties, and transmitted the sovereignty to a succession of Mohammedan princes. Several of these coins, bearing on the obverse the name and title of the prince, and on the reverse the place and date of the coinage in Arabic letters, are described by Lieutenant Cunningham, until the series was suppressed in A. D. 1541, by the successful invasion of Kashmir by the armies of the emperor of Delhi. From that time, with a brief interruption, until a recent period, Kashmir continued to be a province of the Mogul empire, and its currency was the same as that which circulated in Hindustan.—Num. Chron., vol. vi.

FEBRUARY 23, 1843.

DR. LEE, VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Presents to the Society.

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| Twenty-eight papers on Oriental (chiefly Mohammedan) coins, read before the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. By M. Ch. Fraehn. 8vo. 1836-41. | } PRESENTED BY
M. CH. FRAEHN, <i>Associate of the Numismatic Society.</i> |
| Die Regenwürmer auf den Feldern der Orientalischen Numismatik untersucht. Vom Dr. E. Adernson. 8vo. <i>Leipzig</i> , 1836. | |
| Dissertation sur un Bas-Relief du Moyen Age. Par M. Marmin-Pamart. p. 22. 8vo. <i>Boulogne</i> . | } THE AUTHOR. |
| Mémoire sur une Monnaie du xii ^e . Siècle, frappée par l'Autorité Municipale de la Ville d'Amiens. Par le Dr. Rigollot. 8vo. <i>Amiens</i> , 1842. | |
| Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 2 ^e Série. 2 ^e Volume. <i>Caen</i> , 1842. | } THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY. |
| Private Token of Benjamin Nightingale, Esq., in bronze. W. J. Taylor, 1843. | |
| | } B. NIGHTINGALE, Esq. |

Thomas Hardy, Esq., of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, was ballotted for, and elected a member; and M. Boucher de Perthes, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and President of the Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville, was elected an Associate of the Society.

Dr. Outram, F.R.S., exhibited a case of gold, silver, and copper Roman, Greek, and Cufic coins, collected by Rear-Admiral Jackson and Sir Thomas Read, at the ruins of Carthage.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a British coin, in brass, found near Canterbury. It presents a new type. *Obv.* Convex; a rude figure of a horse. *Rev.* Concave; an elephant.

Mr. Akerman remarked, that this coin afforded another proof of the imitation of Roman coins by the Britons, being obviously copied from the well known denarius of the Junia family, with the reverse of an elephant. That denarii of the Junia family were, among others, in circulation in Britain, is proved directly, by the discovery of a number of coins of the elephant type, some few years since, in Yorkshire.

Dr. Lee exhibited a large brass coin of Gordianus Pius, reading on the reverse "*Fortuna Redix*" (sic). Dr. Lee also exhibited some medals, with the pretended effigies of Moses, which are sold at Jerusalem, with other similar fabrications, to the credulous traveller and amateur.

Read 1. Account of a Discovery of a large Quantity of English Coins (chiefly silver) at Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, by Joseph Clarke, Esq., of Saffron Walden.

The coins are groats, half-groats, and pennies, with three angels and a crown, of Henry VIII. ; a few groats and half-groats of Henry VII. ; an angel of Richard III. ; two groats of Edward IV. ; and one half-groat of Edward I. By far the greater portion are of Henry VIII.

Mr. Clarke remarks, "The coins are all prior to the base or full-faced money of Henry VIII. ; and, consequently, we may suppose they were deposited where found, before the twenty-fifth year of his reign, A.D. 1534." Stowe observes, "this base money caused the old sterling money to be hoarded up, so that I have seen twenty-one shillings given for an old angel, to gild withal ; also rent of lands and tenements, with prices of victuals, were raised far beyond their former rates, hardly since to be brought down."

2. Note on the Obsidional Money of Landau. By Benjamin Nightingale, Esq.

There are four towns in continental Europe bearing the name of Landau. That which is the subject of Mr. Nightingale's note, is a city and fortress in Rhenish Bavaria, in the heart of the country that was the chief theatre of operations during the war "of succession."

Within eleven years it sustained four sieges, being alternately taken and retaken.

In 1702, it was besieged and taken by the Margrave Louis of Baden. In 1703 it fell into the hands of the French under Marshal Tallard. In 1704 it was retaken by the allies, commanded by the Archduke Joseph. On this occasion, several medals were struck to commemorate the archduke's success. The fourth siege took place in 1713, when Marshal Villars compelled the garrison of seven thousand or eight thousand men to capitulate.

Obsidional pieces were struck only during the first and last of these sieges. M. de Melac, the French governor in 1702, being in want of money, melted his own plate, and had it coined into four and two livre pieces, a specimen of which was exhibited to the meeting. It is stamped with the arms of the governor, the name of the city, and the year of the siege, and encircled with *fleurs de lis*.

A smaller piece, exhibited by Mr. Nightingale, was coined during the siege of 1713. This bears the arms and initials of the governor, Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, and the date 1703. In the upper part of the coin is read, "PRO CÆSARE ET IMPERIO;" and in another compartment, "BELAGERD LANDAV." The prince struck other pieces in gold and silver, many of which are rare, and all are of historical interest.

3. Continuation of Mr. Borrell's papers "On Inedited, Autonomous, and Imperial Greek Coins."

The subjects of this evening's reading were:—Coins of Anticyra in Phocide; Lilæa in Phocide; Bœotia; Erythræ, in Bœotia; Tanagra in Bœotia; Thebæ in Bœotia; Anaphlystus in Attica; Oropus in Attica; Dyme in Achaia; Demetrias quæ et Sicyon; Sicyon in Achaia; Pylus in Elidis; Colone in Messenia; Lacedæmonia; Pyrrichos in Laconia; Argos in Argolidis; Methana in Argolidis; Troezen; Arcadia in Cretâ; Chersonesus in Cretâ; Gortyna in Cretâ; Phalanna in Cretâ; Artemesium in Eubœa.

These notices of unpublished coins are, as usual, replete with valuable historical information; they will, as early as possible, be printed entire, in the Proceedings of the Society.

MARCH 23, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

PRESENTS.

Archæologia *Æliana*, vol. ii., and Parts 1
and 2, vol. iii. 4to. 1827.
Newcastle upon Tyne, 1840. }

PRESENTED BY

THE SOCIETY OF ANTI-
QUARIES OF NEW-
CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Neue Beiträge zum Groschen-Cabinet nebst
einigen Anhängen Beschrieben. Von Dr.
B. Köhne. 8vo. *Berlin*, 1843. }

Dr. B. KÖHNE.

Medal in bronze of Sir I. M. Brunel. R.
an inscription. By W. J. Taylor. }

J. WARRINGTON, Esq.

Two Pennies of Henry III. found at Wissant,
Pas de Calais. }

M. ANTHONY DURAND,
OF CALAIS.

Thomas Hill, Esq., Sheriff of Bristol, was balloted for, and elected into the Society.

The following letter from M. A. Durand, of Calais, was read :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ We have lately had a small discovery of coins in our neighbourhood. About the middle of last month, in digging up the ground to form the garden of the parochial school of Wissant, about nine miles west of Calais, the workmen discovered the remains of a coffin filled with human bones, among which were thirteen pennies of Henry III, described in Ruding (Pl. 2. Nos. 16 and 18); a penny of Edward I (Ruding, Pl. 3. No. 3); and a small coin of John, Duke of Brabant, engraved in Lelewel's *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, Part iii. p. 292. The coins of Henry are not very well preserved, as you will see by the specimens I inclose you for the Numismatic Society. The Edward and the John of Brabant are in a far better state of preservation. I do not offer them as being any thing rare, but merely as a memento of the discovery made in a foreign country.

“ Wissant is generally supposed to be the Portus Ictius from which Julius Cæsar sailed for Britain. There are still to be seen in the environs of the village, several Roman fortresses, particularly one

called 'Cæsar's Camp,' in a very perfect condition, standing about thirty feet high, with the fosse around it. Edward III. took Wissant after the battle of Crecy, fortified the port and town, and made it a depôt for the stores he received from England; but he destroyed all the works immediately after he had taken possession of Calais. It is now nothing more than a miserable village of fishermen.

"I remain, &c.

"A. DURAND.

"To Mr. C. R. SMITH."

The pennies of Henry III., presented by M. Durand, are of the long cross type, one with, the other without sceptre; the former reading "*Nicole on Cant*;" the latter, "*Willem on Oxon*."

Mr. W. Wire exhibited a brass coin of Cunobeline, found at Colchester, resembling Fig. 25, Pl. v. Ruding; and a denarius of the Plætoria family, R. SORS, found at the same place.

The reading of Mr. Borrell's papers on inedited Greek coins was continued. It embraced notices of new types and coins of Carysthus, Eretria, and Histiaea, in Eubœa; Adramytium, Antandus, Apollonia ad Ryndacum, Assus, Astyra, Camæ, Cisthene, Cyzicus, and Germe, in Mysia.

APRIL 27, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

PRESENTS.

PRESENTED BY

Antiquités de Pologne, de Lituanie et de Slavonie expliquées. Par Joachim Lelewel. No. I. 8vo. <i>Paris et Bruxelles</i> , 1842.	}	THE AUTHOR.
Antiquités Helleniques. Pl. I. and II. (Inedited Greek Coins.)		
Notice, sur deux Monnoies des Evêques de Liège. Par M. Chalon. P.V. 8vo. <i>Blois</i> .	}	THE AUTHOR.
Explication de quelques Médailles a Monogramme des Rois Goths d'Italie, etc. découvertes dans le Midi de la France. Par M. le Marquis de Lagoy. 4to. <i>Aix</i> , 1843.		
		CHEVALIER PROKESCH D'OSTEN

The Marquis Joseph Melchiorri, Director-General of the Museum of the Capitol of Rome, and the Chevalier Peter Visconti, Director-General of the Antiquities, and Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Archæology of Rome, were elected Associates of the Society.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins, Rector of Stanway, Essex, exhibited a gold British coin found at Layer de la Haye, and one found at Mark's Tey, where many hundreds of similar coins were found about twenty years since. The former resembles No. 19, Pl. i. Ruding; and the latter No. xl., Pl. i. of the same work.

Joshua Paynter, Esq. of Pembroke, exhibited seventy-five pennies of Henry III., and two of William the Lion, of Scotland, found, in 1829, in a garden in the town of Pembroke.

These pennies of Henry III are of the short cross and sceptre type of the earliest coinage of that king, a class which some numismatists are disposed to consider as belonging to Henry II.

George Richard Corner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a money-changer's scales, of the beginning of the 17th century.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a British or Gaulish brass coin, in the possession of W. B. Bradfield, Esq. of Winchester, and found by him in the immediate vicinity of that town.

Obv.—Convex, COM. in a label.

Rev.—A horseman galloping to the right; the right arm is raised, and the hand holds what may be intended for a spear; beneath the horse, the letters TIN.

This coin corresponds, in type and fabric, with some in gold found at Alfriston, in Sussex, which were exhibited to the Society at the December meeting in 1841.¹ Three of the gold coins were previously unpublished. This, in brass, is the only one in that metal hitherto noticed.

Mr. Smith remarked, that the coins of this type presented great difficulties of solution. Those reading COM. COMF. COM EPPI, &c., had been, he thought, with reason, assigned to Commius, a Gaulish chief, who, from his influence in Britain, was appointed legate

¹ Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, p. 38.

to the Britons by Cæsar, and afterwards made king of the Atrebates. The letters, TIN, could not be so satisfactorily explained. If, upon more mature consideration, they should be referred to some town in Gaul, such as *Tinurtium*, or *Tinconcium*, it is not easy to explain why none of these coins have been recorded as discovered in France. If the letters indicate some place in Britain, it may be one of which there is no historical evidence.

Read, A paper on the Forgeries of Public Money. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq.²

MAY 25, 1843.

JAMES DODSLRY CUFF, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

PRESENTS.	PRESENTED BY
Catalogue of Suffolk Manorial Registers, Royal Grants and Deeds, Court Baron, Leet, and Rent Rolls, Surveys, Letters, Papers, Seals, Engravings, Drawings, Autographs, &c. in the possession of William Stevenson Fitch, of Ipswich. 8vo. <i>Great Yarmouth, 1843, privately printed.</i>	MR. W. S. FITCH.
Notice sur un Vase Antique en Argent découvert dans les Environs de Vienne (Isère), with an engraving. Two leaves. 4to. <i>Vienna, 1843.</i>	
Notice sur les Médailles des Diodotes Rois de la Bactriane. Par J. de Bartholomæi. 8vo. <i>Berlin, 1843.</i>	THE AUTHOR.
Fünfzig Antike Münzen der v. Rauchschen Münzsammlung zum erstenmale bekannt gemacht. Von Dr. B. Köhne. 8vo. <i>Berlin, 1843.</i>	THE AUTHOR.
Two circular pieces of glass stamped with Cufic characters, procured in Egypt by Lord Prudhoe.	LORD PRUDHOE.

² Num. Chron. p. 57, Vol. VI.

PRESENTS.

PRESENTED BY

Antiquarii Creuzeriani.—Numos Veteres Romanos Familiarum Imperatorumque usque ad Gordianum I. Recensuit J. A. Brummer. Svo. <i>Heidelbergæ</i> , 1837–8.	} FRIEDRICH CREUZER, <i>Professor of Ancient Literature, Director of the Philological School of Heidelberg, &c.</i>
Antiquarii Creuzeriani.—Numos Veteres Romanos Imperatorum a Gordiano II. usque ad Joannem I. Zimiscem. Recensuit J. A. Brummer. <i>Heidelbergæ</i> , 1839–40.	
Dissertazione su di una Moneta del Re Ruggeri della Ducato. 4to. <i>Napoli</i> , 1842.	} J. G. PFISTER, Esq.
Specimens of the Bracteate Coins of Ottocar II., King of Bohemia, 1253 to 1278.	} N. BLAND, Esq.

The Chevalier Joseph Micali, and Professor Dominico Valleriani, of Florence, were elected Associates of the Society.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins exhibited three gold British coins found at Mark's Tey, in the county of Essex. Two of these coins resemble No. 36, Pl. ii. Ruding; the other is a variety of No. 38, in the same plate.

Mr. W. S. Fitch exhibited a denarius of Postumus, and some small brass of Constantine, Constans, and Constantius II., recently found at Coddendam, in Suffolk, on the spot, near the river, called Sharnford (Charing-ford), about one hundred yards from the place where the Roman speculum, exhibited a few years since to the Society of Antiquaries, by Sir William Middleton,³ was found.

The denarius, of good silver, reads,

Obv.—IMPC.POSTVMVS PGAVG (sic.)

Rev.—GIPAVACVS.....(sic.) (for GERMANICVS MAX.V.)

A trophy, with a captive sitting on each side.

This type is among the rarest of the coins of Postumus.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a penny of Offa without the portrait, and a penny of Pepin, found at Rome; a penny of Offa with portrait, found at Basle; and a penny of Hardycanute, found at Dover.

Mr. N. Bland, in a note accompanying the specimens of the Bracteate coins of Ottocar II., king of Bohemia, presented to the Society,

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 359.

says, "These coins are from rather a considerable hoard of the same coin, found not long since, in pulling down an old house in Prague.

"For an explanation of them, I can only refer to the works of Mader, Voigt, and Appel. The latter, in his 'Münzen und Medaillen aller Könige,' p. 438, seems to describe, under No. 6, the largest of those now present. Bracteates appear to have been struck in most countries of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Mr. Lindsay, in his Essay on Irish coins, describes Bracteates, also of that country, about the same period. The small flat coin is of *Ziska*, the celebrated blind Hussite chieftain in Bohemia, and was struck by him during the religious wars there."

Mr. C. Roach Smith communicated a report on an examination of some stycas, a portion of a large hoard, found, about two years since, at York. They are as follows :—

Eanred	.	.	.	.	.	42
Ethelred,	.	.	.	.	.	243
Edilread, new type,	.	.	.	.	.	7
EA+Ð:AILE, new type,	.	.	.	.	.	5
Redulf,	.	.	.	.	.	5
Osbercht,	.	.	.	.	.	7
Eanbald,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Vigmund,	.	.	.	.	.	30
Wulfhere,	.	.	.	.	.	3
Euxdi Re,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Unappropriated,	.	.	.	.	.	26
Total,						360

These stycas exhibit new names of moneyers, new spellings of the names of some of the kings, and types altogether novel. Among the more remarkable are seven reading *Edilread* on the obverse, with the reverse of different moneyers; the obverses, although from various dies, closely corresponding in the form and arrangement of the lettering. Another series of five reads EA+Ð:AILE; or, should the third letter be allowed to be a monogram of R and D, the inscription might be meant for EARDWVLF.

The coins were supplied by the kindness and liberality of Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A., and George Townsend Andrews, Esq., including a few in the possession of Edward Joseph Powell, Esq. Mr. Smith regretted that the bulk of the hoard of stycas found at York, amounting to many thousands, had been dispersed, unpublished and unexamined.

Read—1. Remarks on eight gold coins of the Shahs of Persia, of the last two dynasties, illustrated by an exhibition of the coins, by N. Bland, Esq.

2. A Note by Alfred John Kempe, Esq., accompanying an exhibition of eleven coins in brass; namely, one of Tetricus, one of Carus, eight of Carausius, and one of Allectus, found, some years since, in a bronze censer in a cavern of the cliffs at Kyn Gadel, near Langherne, in Caermarthenshire.⁴ Six of the coins of Carausius are varieties of the Pax type; one of the Providentia type; the eighth reads PIAETAS (sic.) AVG; in the field, S.P.; in the exergue, ML. A female figure sacrificing at an altar. Mr. Kempe remarks, "The coins found near Langherne afford presumptive testimony, that the ports and inlets of the Bay of Caermarthen, the Bristol Channel, and its shores, were frequented by the fleets of Carausius."

3. A further portion of Mr. Borrell's Notices of Unpublished Greek Coins, comprising those of Lampsacus, Miletropolis, Parium, Pergamus, Pionia, and Placia in Mysia, Proconnesus Insula, Antigonea, Arisba, Cebrenia, Colona Dardanus, Gentinos, Hamaxitus, Neandrea, Scepsis, Sigeum, and Thymbra in Troas.

The Meeting then proceeded to appoint auditors of the accounts of the Society for the year 1842-3; and the following gentlemen were proposed and elected:—

The Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler; the Rev. Henry Christmas; William Debonaire Haggard, Esq.

⁴ Some account of this Discovery has been published by Mr. Kempe, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1842, Part ii., p. 472.

GENERAL ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JULY 15, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

THE MINUTES of the last General Annual Meeting, held June 16, 1842, were read and confirmed.

The Council's Annual Report was then read, as follows :—

The Council have to discharge the customary duty of submitting to the Meeting a Report on the present state of the Numismatic Society, on the occasion of its sixth anniversary.

The Society has lost by death four Members during the past year : Charles Brooker, Esq., Robert Fox, Esq., John Gage Rokewode, Esq., and Benjamin Smith, Esq. ; and one Honorary Member, Captain J. J. F. Hely.

Mr. Fox is known, as having been for many years the enlightened promoter of literary and scientific pursuits in the towns of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, not only by delivering lectures on such subjects, but by the zealous and active part which he took in the recent formation of an institution at Huntingdon for their cultivation. He has been a contributor to the Society's collection.

Mr. John Gage Rokewode filled, during many years, the office of Director to the Society of Antiquaries, and was a frequent and able contributor to the *Archæologia*, *Vetusta Monumenta*, and other antiquarian and topographical publications ; and the amenity, liberality, and zeal which he displayed in his former character, were equalled only by the patient research and extensive learning which he displayed in the latter. The nature of his pursuits connected him with the Numismatic Society, and entitles him to this brief tribute to his memory.

The Society has also to regret the death of three of its foreign associates, all of whom were eminently distinguished for their labours in numismatic science, or in kindred branches of inquiry. They are Mons. Mionnet, Dr. Gesenius, and the Chevalier P. O. Bronstedt.

The name of Theodore Edme Mionnet has been associated with the numismata of classical antiquity for nearly half a century. He was born in 1770. His taste for numismatic investigations developed itself even in his boyhood ; and in early youth he became known to all the amateurs and collectors of Paris, as a diligent frequenter of the cabinets of that city, and as a numismatist full of promise, from his industry, acumen, and acquirements. The reputation he thus established gained him the notice of the government of France, and he received an appointment in the Cabinet des Médailles of Paris. He commenced his public career on the 5th of May 1795 ; and, by a somewhat singular coincidence of dates, terminated his duties and his existence on the anniversary of that day, or on the 5th of May 1842. M. Mionnet devoted the whole of this period of forty-seven years to the unremitting and assiduous discharge of his public functions ; and up to the time of his death, held the office of " Conservateur Adjoint du Cabinet des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque du Roi." However precious the collection, with the conservancy and arrangement of which he was entrusted, its value was enhanced by the use which was made of it by M. Mionnet, and the materials which he derived from it for the compilation of his laborious and useful work, the " Description des Médailles Antiques," in which he has embodied the observations and information of a long and eminent numismatic life, and has brought together, from a variety of sources, a vast mass of important details. The rapid growth of the collections under his care, and the extension of his plan so as to embrace similar collections, of which an account was available, induced M. Mionnet to add to his early volumes a still more copious supplement. This has injured the unity of the work ; and the two parts need to be recast into one whole, to render it commodiously accessible to numismatic students. This defect in the arrangement was, however, the necessary consequence of the great increase of new materials ; and the prompt and conscientious industry with which M. Mionnet kept pace with the progress of discovery, is not the least of the many merits which his exertions may justly claim. As it is, in its present form the " Description des Médailles" is a work which is

indispensable to the study of the numismatic treasures of the ancient classical world.

Although the researches of Dr. Gesenius were addressed principally to critical and philological subjects, and especially to the illustration of the Hebrew language, yet he also directed his uncommon learning and unwearied perseverance to a collateral branch of inquiry, in which numismatic science was an important, and, indeed, indispensable auxiliary, the determination of the Phœnician characters and language. Accordingly, in his celebrated work, published at Leipsic in 1837, "*Scripturæ Linguaque Phœnicia Monumenta*," his third book treats *De Numis Phœniciis*; and in the plates accompanying it, he has given representations of a number of Phœnician coins, of which he has endeavoured to explain the several legends in the old Phœnician characters. The latter days of his life were in great part devoted to the further elucidation of the same topics, through the media of inscriptions and coins: and different dissertations on these subjects appeared in the German journals from his pen. He was also engaged, at the same time, in the completion of his "*Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae*." Dr. Gesenius died in October last at Halle, in the university of which city he had held the professorship of Hebrew for thirty-two years.

The Chevalier Peter Olaf Bronstedt was a native of Denmark, and was born in 1780. In 1796 he entered the university of Copenhagen, and took the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1806. Attaching himself, with enthusiastic ardour, to the study of Greek literature and antiquities, he spent several years, after leaving the university, in Italy and Greece, cultivating the language, and exploring, with indefatigable industry and discriminating taste, the monuments of the latter country. The results of his travels and researches were to have been given to the public in eight parts, but of these two only were published. The second of these is devoted to an architectural, archæological, and historical description of the Parthenon, and is a work of great ability and erudition.

Besides these travels and researches, the Chevalier Bronstedt published a number of minor works, either separately, or in the trans-

actions of different societies, written by him in French, German, Italian, and English. Amongst the latter, an important disquisition on Panathenaic Vases is published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Chevalier Bronstedt was for many years absent from his native country, engaged in learned and antiquarian investigations, and sometimes in public affairs, having at one time represented the government of Denmark at the court of Rome. After his final return to Copenhagen, he was nominated Privy Counsellor of Legation, and received the silver cross of the order of the Dannebrog. He was also appointed Ordinary Professor of Philology and Archæology in the University of Copenhagen, Director of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, and finally Rector of the University. He was early elected an Associate of this Society, and has given us repeated proofs of the interest which, with his accustomed passion for archæological research, it might be expected that he would take in our proceedings.

A more considerable diminution in the Members of the Society has arisen from the many retirements during the year, amounting to twenty-nine; or twenty-three original, and six subsequently elected Members. The far greater number of these belong to the class of Members who were specified in the last Report as those from whom the Society had never received any support whatever—not even pecuniary aid. They were in fact but nominally Members; and as their names alone brought no advantage to the Society, no detriment is suffered by their disappearance from its lists. Some few indeed seem to have been included amongst the Members under a misapprehension of their intentions; and it appears that they had never been aware of, or concurrent in their election. There are now also, as on the former occasion, a very few whom the Society must regret to lose, and whom it may hope to regain; for they cannot doubt the tendency of the Society to foster and extend the studies in which they take a liberal interest, and a distinguished place.

The following Members have been elected since the last Annual Meeting :—

John Hampden, Esq.	Thomas Hill, Esq.
William Hardy, Esq.	James Cove Jones, Esq.
David Henry, Esq.	William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.

The Society has also elected the following Foreign Associates :—

Señor Don Basilio Sebastian Cas-	Señor Don Vicente Bertram de
tellanos.—Madrid.	Lis y Rives.—Madrid.
Count Don Gustavus Lorick.—	Monsieur Boucher de Perthes.—
Madrid.	Abbeville.
The Marquis Joseph Melchiori.	Professor Dominico Valleriani.—
—Rome.	Florence.
The Chevalier Joseph Micali.—	The Chevalier Peter Visconti.—
Florence.	Rome.

The numerical state of the Society as compared with that of last year is as follows :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members, } June, 1842.	89	70	2	37	198
Since elected	0	6	0	8	14
Transferred from the } List of Members to that of Associates*	0	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	89	76	2	46	213
Deceased	2	2	1	3	8
Resigned or withdrawn	23	6	0	0	29
	—	—	—	—	—
Members, } June 15, 1843.	64	68	1	43	176

The situation of the Society's finances is exhibited in the following statement of receipts and disbursements, prepared by the treasurer, and audited by the Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, the Rev. Henry Christmas, and William Debonaire Haggard, Esq.

* James Millingen, Esq. was elected an Associate, but his name, by mistake, was entered as a Member in the list of the Society published in 1840.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 9, 1842, to June 15, 1843.

Dr.	NUMISMATIC SOCIETY WITH JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, TREASURER.		Cr.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1842				
To cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer & Co. for Printing	44	9 0	By Balance from last Year	79 8 3
To ditto for 150 copies of the Journal, Nos. 18, 19, and 20	49	1 0	By one year's dividend on 135 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols	4 1 6
To cash paid Fairholt, for engraving ten Plates of the Cuerdale Coins and seven wood Engravings	37	18 0	By Annual Contributions and Admission Fees	185 17 0
To cash paid Mr. Hearne, for binding	8	12 6	By Proceedings of the Society	32 18 0
To ditto to the estate of the late Miss Wootton, for one and a half-year's Rent of Rooms	45	0 0		
To ditto Mr. Wilkinson, for half a year's Rent of Rooms and Coals	15	6 0		
To ditto Poundage to the Collector	11	17 6		
To ditto Sundries, as per petty Cash Account	34	16 3		
To Balance at Banker's	39	4 6		
To cash in the hands of the Treasurer	16	0 0		
	£302	4 9		£302 4 9

The above Account has been audited by us, and we hereby certify it to be correct.

(Signed)

HENRY CHRISTMAS,
THEOBALD FITZWALTER BUTLER,
WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD.

June 14, 1843.

The statement thus submitted offers much reason for congratulation: and, although the very favourable result of the financial operations of the present year arises in some measure from temporary and accidental causes, yet it also affords reasonable grounds for anticipating a much more healthy and prosperous condition of our funds than has existed since the institution of the Society.

The receipts of the past year, it will be seen, considerably exceed the highest estimate which was offered at our last meeting—being 222*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* instead of 170*l.* The excess is mainly attributable, however, to the active prosecution of the measures which were then adopted for the realisation of outstanding arrears of subscription: and, it is to be hoped, that our accounts will never again exhibit so large a receipt from such a source, as the recovery of long outstanding subscriptions.

On the other hand, the disbursements of the year have also exceeded the estimated average expenditure; but this has arisen from the liquidation of arrears due from preceding periods, and the payment of all current demands upon the Society up to the latest date. There are no demands at present, therefore, against the Society; and it starts with a clear cash balance in hand of 55*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Besides the recovery of arrears of subscription, part of the surplus income arises from the extension given by the arrangements adopted by the Society to the distribution of the Journal amongst its members; whilst, on the other hand, the cost of the Journal to the Society has been reduced by adherence to the rate of supply first calculated on, and the reduction of the number taken by the Society from 200 to 150. These improvements in our financial arrangements are permanent; and, combined with punctuality in the realisation of the subscriptions, will, it is to be hoped, place the Society on that footing of a just proportion between its receipts and disbursements, on which not merely its prosperity but its very existence depends.

At the same time it is evident that the friends of the Society must not relax their exertions in maintaining its welfare and promoting its extension, as its usefulness is still much restricted by the limited

number of its members and consequent inadequacy of its means to promote various objects which it would wish to encourage.

The present subscribing members of the Society are but 130. Of these nine have compounded, and the annual subscription is but 127*l.*; to which, however, the dividends on the invested compositions being added, the annual income is 131*l.* The number of subscribers to the Journal, new members included, is about fifty; which yields a further income of 22*l.* 10*s.*; to these are to be added entrance fees, estimated on a former occasion at 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum: thus the whole income of the Society is but 164*l.* The expenditure cannot be estimated with equal precision; but in our last report it was calculated at 172*l.*, from which 20*l.* were to be deducted on account of the Journal, leaving it therefore 152*l.*, or 12*l.* per annum less than the annual receipt. We shall not be able to effect more than we have done, unless the annual income be further increased.

The following is an enumeration of the benefactors to the Library and Cabinet of the Society; and it cannot fail to be a subject of the most satisfactory contemplation, not only from the numerical length of the list, nor from the interest and value of their several donations, but from their widely extended range—comprehending not only various distinguished individuals in this country, but in a still greater proportion, the most eminent patrons and cultivators of numismatic science abroad. From Paris, Brussels, Madrid, Florence, Vienna, Athens, Petersburg, and many other places on the continent, the Numismatic Society has received the most flattering proofs that its exertions, however humble and restricted, have been known and appreciated in the most favourable manner throughout the whole of Europe. To the eminent and learned numismatist, whose name, by virtue of its alphabetical arrangement, heads the list, Professor Arneth, of the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna, the Society is indebted for the further compliment of the dedication of his “*Synopsis Numorum Romanorum in Museo Cæsareo Vindobonensi.*”

LIST OF DONORS.

Herr Joseph Arneth.	M. Joachim Lelewel.
M. J. de Bartholomæi.	M. Ch. Lenormant.
Herr Joseph Bergmann.	M. Marmin.
Sir William Betham.	B. Nightingale, Esq.
N. Bland, Esq.	The Chevalier Prokesch d'Osten.
Dr. Boott.	M. Boucher de Perthes.
M. E. de Cadalvene.	J. G. Pfister, Esq.
M. E. Cartier.	Lord Prudhoe.
M. Chalon.	Dr. Rigollot.
R. Coster, Esq.	M. L. de la Saussaye.
Professor F. Creuzer.	D. R. Scratton, Esq.
I. Cullimore, Esq.	The Royal Asiatic Society.
Robert Davies, Esq.	The Society of Antiquaries of
Count Dietrichstein.	Newcastle upon Tyne.
John Field, Esq.	The Society of Antiquaries of
W. S. Fitch, Esq.	Normandy.
Herr Ch. Fraehn.	The Royal Society of Emulation
W. Griffin, Esq.	of Abbeville.
Dr. Hage.	M. F. Verachter.
Walter Hawkins, Esq.	Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N.
Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.	J. Warrington, Esq.
Dr. B. Köhne.	Miss Wootton.
The Marquis de Lagoy.	H. H. Young, Esq.
Dr. John Lee.	

The following papers, which have been, or will shortly be printed, have continued to display the same meritorious activity, and the same distinguished talent, as have been noticed on former occasions, in the elucidation of various departments of numismatic research, by many of the most valuable Members of the Society. The Papers of Mr. Borrell, on Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins, for instance, continue to present an infinity of novel and important details: and to Lieutenant Cunningham the Society is indebted for

a curious and interesting communication in an entirely new branch of Eastern Numismatics, confirming and illuminating, agreeably to the peculiar uses of the science, the historical records of the past.

LIST OF PAPERS READ DURING THE SEASON.

1. The Will of Thomas Simon, the Medal Engraver, with observations thereon, by Clement T. Smythe, Esq.
2. Note on some Coins found at Alexandria, by John Bonomi, Esq.
3. Remarks on the Will of Thomas Simon, by B. Nightingale, Esq.
4. On the Types of Aegiale and Epidaurus, by Samuel Birch, Esq.
5. On the Ancient Coinage of Kashmir, with Chronological and Historical Notes, by Lieutenant Cunningham.
6. Account of English Silver and Gold Coins found at Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, by Joseph Clarke, Esq.
7. Note on the Obsidional Money of Landau, by B. Nightingale, Esq.
8. On the Forgeries of Public Money, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq.
9. Account of Anglo-Saxon Stycas found at York, by C. R. Smith, Esq.
10. On Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins, by W. H. Borrell, Esq.

The Report was then received, and ordered to be printed.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be presented to the President, Professor Wilson, for the kind, zealous, and effectual manner in which, for upwards of two years, he had discharged the duties of his office.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to the Council and Secretaries for past services, and to the Auditors for their prompt attention in auditing the Accounts.

The Meeting, having appointed the Rev. G. C. Renouard, and J. G. Pfister, Esq., Scrutineers, proceeded to ballot for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen were announced as duly elected.

President.

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNTHAM, F.S.A.

Vice Presidents.

CHARLES FREDERICK BARNWELL, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

Treasurer.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq.

Secretaries.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.

HUGH WELCH DIAMOND, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.

SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.

JOHN BRUMELL, Esq.

THE HON. THEOBALD FITZWALTER BUTLER, Esq.

THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, Esq., F.S.A.

JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, Esq., F.S.A.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

THOMAS HORSFIELD, Esq., M.D., M.R.A.S.

JOHN HUXTABLE, Esq.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.R.A.S.

BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, Esq.

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